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FRENCH SENATE VOTES AGAINST PEACE PROPOSAL

Records Its Determination Not to Talk of Settlement While Territory Is Occupied—Victorious Conclusion Is Aim

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Tuesday).—M. Briand secured a great personal success in the Senate on Saturday when after secret sessions the Senate voted by 194 votes to 60 an order stating that "the Senate, placing on record that France cannot make peace with the enemy in occupation of its territory, and is determined to give to a war forced upon us a victorious conclusion worthy of the heroism of our soldiers to whose immortal glory once again it pays tribute, noting the declarations of the Government and being confident that in agreement with the grand committees and under control of Parliament it will take the most energetic measures to insure our definite material superiority over the enemy, to organize under a single and energetic direction the whole powers of army and country and to defend with foresight and firmness the dignity and prestige of France, passes to the order of the day."

Swiss Peace Attitude

Federal Council Ready to Aid in Securing Settlement

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A note has been addressed by the Swiss Federal Council to all belligerents stating that the "generous personal initiative of President Wilson will not fail to awaken a deep echo in Switzerland. Faithful to her duties which the strictest observation of neutrality imposes upon her, united by the same friendship to the two groups of powers at present at war, isolated in the middle of a frightful melee of peoples, seriously threatened and affected in her spiritual and material interests, our country longs for peace."

"Switzerland is ready to aid with all her feeble strength in putting an end to the sufferings of the war which she sees being endured every day by interned, by seriously wounded and by deported. She is willing to lay the foundations for a fruitful collaboration of peoples. That is why the Swiss Federal Council seizes with joy the opportunity to support the efforts of the President of the United States."

"Switzerland would esteem herself happy if she can, even in the most modest measure, work for a rapprochement of the nations at war and the establishment of a lasting peace."

Peace Note Opposed

Dean of Westminster Against the American Proposal

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The dean of Westminster, the Rev. Herbert Edward Ryle, preaching in Westminster Abbey yesterday, said: "It is our resolve, God helping us, to overthrow military brigandage in Europe."

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The only fighting of any importance during the week end has occurred in the Rumanian theaters. The army of Field Marshal von Mackensen has now apparently succeeded in occupying the whole of the Dobruja. Petrograd admits the evacuation of Tulcha, a considerable town on an arm of the Danube near the Bessarabian frontier, whilst Berlin reports that, after capturing Isakcha on the Danube, some 20 miles northwest of Tulcha, the German forces are besieging the bridgehead "to which the Russo-Rumanian forces have retreated."

In Rumania proper, heavy fighting has taken place north of the Buzoy-Rimnik road, where the Russians admit the loss of a height, but claim success at all other points. Petrograd also claims success for the Russian forces in the Uzul Valley.

A London official statement reports the capture by the British forces in Egypt of a strong Turkish position at Maghdadah, east of the Suez Canal, taking 1130 prisoners, two guns, and much war material.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—The statement issued yesterday by army headquarters says:

Front of Archduke Joseph: Near Cimbroslavavk, our patrols dominating the advance ground, repulsed several Russian detachments.

North of Somoee, in the Otus Valley, our fire pushed back the Russians, who twice attacked.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: In Great Wallachia new engagements are in progress.

Our Dobruja army has captured

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ATTENTION FOR AFFAIRS IN INDIA DESPITE THE WAR

Lord Chelmsford Says Rapid Changes Not Consistent With Development on Sound Lines

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
CALCUTTA, India (Tuesday).—Replying to an address, Lord Chelmsford declared the war would not prevent the Government of India from giving its earnest attention to the problems of this great empire. "The growing self-respect and self-consciousness of our great people," he continued, "are plants we ourselves have watered and if the blossom is not always what we expect it is not for us to blame the plant. There are doubtless some of you who think our footsteps halting and our progress slow but I should be dishonest if I held out any hope that progress would be rapid. Neither the British constitution nor British temperament is fond of catastrophic changes, nor are such changes consistent with development on sound and healthy lines."

India Ready For All Demands

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
DELHI, India (Tuesday).—The Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, replying to Mr. Lloyd George's message, telegraphed: "I can assure you that the princes and people of India are at one in their determination to see the war through to a victorious finish; any demand that may be made on them will be willingly and cheerfully made."

Great Welcome to Viceroy

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The recent visit of the Viceroy, Lord Chelmsford, to Burma has been a great success and despite the request for a quiet reception he was accorded a royal welcome.

CAVALRY ADDS TO SUCCESS IN EGYPT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—An official statement issued yesterday says:

On Friday afternoon British mounted troops carried a strong enemy position at Maghdadah, 20 miles south-southeast of El Arish, after an engagement beginning at 9 o'clock in the morning. Five hundred prisoners were

Port Said O El-Arish
Maghdadah O
Calro O O Suez

Diagram shows location of Maghdadah where British mounted troops have carried a strong enemy position.

taken. Aircraft cooperated, attacking with bombs and machine gun fire from a low altitude.

A later official statement says: A full report from Maghdadah is not yet at hand. The total captures are now 1130 prisoners, at least two guns and a large quantity of arms and war material. The enemy casualties were considerable. Our airships continue to harass the enemy forces.

Sunday—A British official statement issued yesterday says:

Yesterday our aircraft carried out several successful raids in the El Arish region (Egypt). At Maghdadah about a ton of high explosives were dropped on the enemy concentrations, causing many casualties to the personnel.

Attacks were made on Beersheba (southern border of Palestine) and Auja, and an important railway bridge over a deep ravine at Tel El Sharia, 15 miles north of Beersheba, was seriously damaged. All our machines returned safely.

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ATTACKS PLACE GREEK QUESTION ON A NEW BASIS

British Minister at Athens Instructed So to Inform Greek Government—Entente Group Considering Further Demands

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Lord Robert Cecil states in parliamentary papers that the Allied governments consider that the unjustifiable December 1 attacks in Athens place the whole question on a fresh basis and the British Minister at Athens was instructed so to inform the Greek Government and not to regard the surrender of batteries as reparation for outrages committed.

Mr. A. J. Balfour says the Allied governments base their December 14 ultimatum on the primary consideration of the safety of the armée d'Orient. They are now considering the exact form which should be given to their further demands, which will, in any case, include a demand for the release of political prisoners and for compensation for those who have unjustly suffered.

The British Minister in Athens has been instructed to secure if possible the publication of M. Venizelos' denunciation of the forgery published in Athens.

Venizelists Arrested

Release of Persons in Legation Service Demanded

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday).—A Greek official communiqué, which denies that the houses and shops of Venizelists are threatened, gives the total of Venizelists arrested from Dec. 1st to the 20th, inclusive, as 268. Altogether 91 were released for lack of evidence, 118 were detained for examination; 20 were sent before the Correctional Court; 50 were under examination; none were shot.

Entente representatives had an interview with Professor Lambros, the Greek Premier, on Saturday and demanded the release of persons in the legation service. They also dealt with the arrests of Mr. Bridgeman and Mr. Rendel, secretaries of the British legation. Permission was granted the Entente representatives to visit General Cocakes and Dr. Benakis, Mayor of Athens, in prison.

To Take Charge of Legation

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ATHENS, Greece (Tuesday).—M. L. Cattanaglou will start shortly on a special mission to London where he will take charge of the Greek legation. He is a doctor of law and member of the Victorian order and has previously served in London as secretary of the Legation and charge d'affaires.

TORONTO PAPERS BAR LIQUOR NOTICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—The World and the Mail and Empire have joined in with the Globe and the Star and will henceforth exclude all liquor advertisements from their columns. There is a movement among temperance people to boycott papers carrying such notices, both as to having them come into their homes and as to using their columns for advertising.

STREET NAMES ON LAMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—The Board of Control has sanctioned an appropriation of \$3500 to cover the cost of painting the names of streets on the street lamps.

NO TIME LIMIT FIXED TO FORCE MEXICAN ANSWER

State Department Says No Official Notice Has Been Given—Carranza Remains Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Inquiries at the Mexican Embassy and at the State Department failed to bring forth verification of the statement published in some newspapers to the effect that today (Tuesday) is the last day allowed General Carranza for signature of the protocol drawn up by the Mexican-United States joint commission, and that if such signature is not forthcoming the commission will be dissolved.

The State Department refers all inquiries to Secretary Lane, who is chairman of the joint commission, and gives no further information than that official notice has not gone from the State Department to the Mexican Embassy as to a time limit for signature of the protocol.

Indications point to a final issue being made of the protocol soon. There is nothing upon which to base expectation that General Carranza will recede from his position, taken when it was first submitted to him, to the effect that he will not accord the United States the right to send armed forces upon Mexican soil at will, even to follow a "hot trail." The United States is said to be unwilling to grant a reciprocal privilege to Mexico, and it is considered improbable that General Carranza will refuse to give up the position which he took when the punitive expedition first started into Mexico.

Diaz Victory Denied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Mexican Embassy has received a telegraphic message from First Chief Carranza saying that the newspaper reports that the cities of Puebla, Jalapa and Orizaba had been taken by Diaz and Robles, and that Zapatistas were surrounding the City of Mexico are entirely without foundation.

ROYAL MESSAGE TO THE ARMY AND NAVY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—King George sent the following Christmas message to the Army and Navy: "I send you, my sailors and soldiers, hearty good wishes for Christmas and the New Year. My grateful thoughts are ever with you for the victories gained, for the hardships endured and for your unflinching cheerfulness. Another Christmas has come round and we are still at war but the Empire, confident in you, remains determined to win. May God bless and protect you."

Rumania and the War

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
JASSY, Rumania (Tuesday).—On Christmas day the King and Crown Prince of Rumania were present at a meeting of senators and deputies at the National Theater, being accorded an enthusiastic reception. The King said, in a speech, that "the war which has drenched the world in blood for two years has shown that Austria-Hungary in her present condition can no longer subsist as a factor of equilibrium of Europe." It was, he continued, Rumania's duty to join the war in order to defend the interests of their race and assure unity and the future of the country. The war had imposed upon Rumania hardships and sacrifices which would be borne with courage, for he added, "we maintain absolute confidence in the final victory of the Allies and in spite of difficulties and sacrifices we are determined to struggle at their side with energy unto the end. Misunderstandings," the King pointed out, "would be done away with in order that the country and foreign nations may note the harmony of Rumania and in order that the whole world may see the solidity of Rumania's people, confidence of the greatness of the present times and the role of Rumania in history."

DESTROYERS RAID IN OTRANTO STRAITS

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—Via wireless to Sayville.—An official statement regarding a raid in the straits of Otranto says:

"On the night of Dec. 22-23, four Austro-Hungarian destroyers," the report said, "on a raid in the Otranto straits, sank two armed patrol boats after artillery combat."

"On the way back at least six enemy destroyers of greater size and speed, evidently of the Indomito class, blocked the way of our squadron. A violent artillery combat ensued."

"One of the hostile destroyers was set afire and three of the others were several times hit at short range."

"The enemy's sea forces, among which there was one vessel of stronger, unknown type, were routed."

"Of our destroyers, one received two hits in the funnel; another one was hit in superstructure."

"Our losses were one man killed, none wounded."

NIAGARA POWER BILL ATTACKED IN THE HOUSE

Passage Checked by Disclosure That Two Companies Have for Years Used Waters Without Government Permission

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two power companies using water diverted from Niagara Falls without legal right failed to get through the House of Representatives, during the last hours before the holiday recess, the bill to give them legal authority to divert all they are now taking illegally, and some 20 per cent besides.

This attempt, characterized by Representative Rainey of Illinois as a "grab," was defeated by the work of Mr. Keating of Colorado after Mr. Rainey, Mr. Huddleston of Alabama and Minority Leader Mann had attacked it.

While the outcome was still in doubt, facts were brought out to show that two companies have had a monopoly on Niagara water, have paid nothing for it, and used it without right for considerable periods. These statements have added importance because a bill to give these same companies permanent rights of diverting water will come before the House soon after New Year's. The following conversation took place on the floor of the House while the Niagara diversion resolution was under discussion, Representative Charles B. Smith of Buffalo, N. Y., defending the power companies:

Mr. Mann.—How much water is now being diverted on the American side?

Mr. Smith of New York.—There is about 15,600 cubic feet per second and about 1200 cubic feet in addition which is being diverted, with the express permission of the Secretary of War.

Mr. Mann.—There are 1200 cubic feet per second under which they have some kind of permit.

Mr. Smith.—Yes.

Mr. Mann.—And 15,600 cubic feet. Is there any authority from the Federal Government for them to take that?

Mr. Smith.—There is no authority except the treaty.

Mr. Mann.—The treaty does not give any authority.

Mr. Smith.—No; except it states the limit.

Mr. Mann.—The treaty gives the right to grant authority to them.

Mr. Smith.—The exception in that is this, that the Burton law has given express permission.

Mr. Mann.—While it existed.

Mr. Smith.—While it existed.

Mr. Mann.—While it existed the Secretary of War notified these companies that if they diverted water to the limit of 36,000 cubic feet he would permit it? They are using 15,600 cubic feet without any authority of law and 1200 feet under the permit of the Secretary of War, which was granted without any authority of law, and now it is proposed to expend the entire amount and give them the authority of Congress for the whole amount, 20,000, up to the 4th of March.

Mr. Flood (Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, which has the bill in charge).—That is exactly. The gentleman has stated the proposition correctly.

Mr. Mann.—That gives them the legal authority for the full 20,000, they not having now any authority at all up to the 4th of March? In view of the past, the fact is that when their permits expired before no attention was paid to the expiration, but they continued to use the same amount of water as they did before. Can the gentleman assure the House that if extension is not granted by Congress, after the 4th of March they will not continue the use of the 20,000 cubic feet just as they please?

Mr. Smith.—I am confident the Secretary of War will prevent them from using any water above that amount.

Mr. Mann.—Why? They have no authority to use the 15,600 cubic feet; they have no authority to use the 1200 cubic feet; and the only authority they will acquire at all for any of it, so far as authority is concerned, will be by the passage of this resolution, which expires by the 4th of March. When it expired before they did not pay any attention to it.

Representative Huddleston of Alabama made a strong speech upon the Niagara power situation. Parts of this follow:

"It is important in considering this resolution that we should understand exactly what the situation at Niagara is and what has been done heretofore. The power has been developed on a large scale at Niagara for 20 years or more by two concerns—the Niagara Falls Power Company and Hydraulic Power Company. These concerns acted during a large part of that time solely under charters granted to them by the State of New York. They acted on the theory that the man who owned the banks of the stream had the right to do as he pleased with the water. During all these years this power of immense value has been developed by these two concerns without paying one cent therefor to the people of the United States or to the people of New York, other than as everybody else pays in taxes. They have never paid one cent for this valuable power to anybody, but they have continued to exercise these rights and privileges of untold value, and have been enabled to heap up vast fortunes. We have gone on in our time-honored American way, encouraging industry, making million-

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PEACE NOTE MAY WIDEN BREACH IN HOUSE RANKS

Representative Gardner Quits Mann Column, Resenting Indorsement of President's Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Augustus F. Gardner of Massachusetts has publicly declined to follow the leadership of James R. Mann of Illinois, the present minority leader in the House and the man whom precedent would make the candidate of the Republicans for Speaker of the House in the Sixty-fifth Congress.

The "occasion" for this announcement by Mr. Gardner is the indication of "Prussianism" which he says he sees in Mr. Mann's endorsement Friday of President Wilson's peace note.

With the even division of the strength of the two parties in the House of the next Congress, it is considered not improbable that the prospective rift in the Republican ranks will give added influence to the members of independent inclination who hope for certain reforms in House procedure.

"I had every intention of supporting Mr. Mann," Mr. Gardner said Tuesday to a representative of the Christian Science Monitor. "Although I haven't been altogether satisfied with his leadership, I thought him the best of the conservatives. However, the fact that I am also interested in seeing the Republican party adopt a definite, liberal platform of policies is unrelated to the fact that under no circumstances will I follow the lead in this crisis in the world's history of any man who tries to shield Germany from the penalties of her stupendous wickedness."

Mr. Mann's indorsement of President Wilson's peace note is, Mr. Gardner said, the fourth or fifth time that the minority leader has indicated his sympathy with "Prussia and Prussianism."

Mr. Gardner says that he has no knowledge, and doubts, that former President Roosevelt is taking an active interest in organization of the next House.

BOSTON SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION REFORM ADVISED

Finance Board in Report Recommends That Superintendent Be Chief Executive Officer and Assistants Abolished

Abolition of the existing board of assistant superintendents and a reorganization of the administrative functions of the Boston schools in such manner as will make the superintendent the chief executive officer of the school system are recommended by the Finance Commission in its report on the Boston School Department "with special emphasis on the need for a reorganization of its central administrative system."

An investigation of the school system was undertaken by the Finance Commission at the request of Mayor Curley. The investigation was made for the commission by a special group of examiners known as the survey committee, with the conclusions and recommendations of the Finance Commission are included in the report.

Adoption of the recommendations, the commission states, will enable the School Department to make savings of about \$230,000 annually and secure a more efficient administration of the schools. The Finance Commission also criticizes the "reply" made by the board of assistant superintendents to the survey committee.

The recommendations by the Finance Commission are as follows: That the superintendent of schools be made the chief executive officer of the School Committee.

That the question of proper compensation of the superintendent should be considered again as soon as the present superintendent's term expires.

That the board of superintendents, as a board, be abolished and the assistant superintendents made assistants to the superintendent.

That the number of assistant superintendents be reduced either by not appointing some members as their terms expire or through a petition addressed to the Legislature for a reduction of the present number. In

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RUMANIAN CABINET CHANGES LOOKED FOR

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
JASSY, Rumania (Tuesday).—While not officially announced it is believed that M. Porumburo, the Foreign Minister, will be President of the Senate and M. Bratianu, the Premier, will become Foreign Minister.

GERMAN LINER AGAIN AFLOAT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday).—It is announced that the German liner Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm has been refloated, after having grounded between Samsoe and Fyns Hoved Island, Denmark.

GERMAN REPLY TO PEACE NOTE FROM AMERICA

Government at Berlin Proposes Conference of Delegates of Warring Nations at Neutral Place—Ready to Collaborate

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday) via Sayville Wireless.—Germany today proposed a meeting of delegates of belligerents in her answer to President Wilson's peace note. Her formal reply to the American peace document was made in a note handed to Mr. Gerard, the United States Ambassador at Berlin, and at the same time to the American diplomatic representatives at the capitals of the other Central Powers, Vienna, Sofia and Constantinople.

The text of the reply reads as follows: "The high-minded suggestion made by the President of the United States of America in order to create a basis for the establishment of a lasting peace has been received and considered by the Imperial Government in the friendly spirit which was expressed in the President's communication."

"The President points out that which he has at heart and leaves open the choice of the road."

"To the Imperial Government the immediate exchange of views seems the most appropriate road in order to reach the desired result. It therefore begs, in the sense of its declaration, made on Dec. 12, which offered its hand for peace negotiations, to propose immediate meeting of delegates of the belligerent states at a neutral place."

"Also the Imperial Government is of the opinion that the great work of prevention of future wars can be begun only after the end of the present struggle of nations."

"It will (namely the German Government) when this moment shall have come, be ready with pleasure to collaborate entirely with the United States at this exalted task."

The answer finishes with the usual terms of international politeness.

The text as transmitted over the Sayville wireless by the official press bureau in Berlin does not contain any peace terms. Whether this is the entire text of the note was not made clear in the wireless dispatch.

President's Purpose

Object of Mr. Wilson's Note Set Forth by an Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The note of President Wilson dispatched on Tuesday last to the belligerents urging that they make known the basis on which they might meet in common to end the war has been interpreted, as is known generally, as a direct appeal for peace as coming merely from the leading neutral nation. The note was received with amazement not only by the belligerents but by the President's own people because of his announced determination not to interfere in the war until such time as the occasion should appear propitious.

The situation was further complicated on Thursday by the two statements made by Secretary Lansing, the first declaring the United States to be drifting nearer to the verge of war and the second modifying the first.

In the light of these circumstances the press, not only of this country, but of every other nation, has been speculating on the purpose of the note and the apparent peaceful tone of its phrasing and the more militant statement of the Secretary of State. In no instance, however, has there been any official authority whatever for anything of a speculative character that has been published.

In the face of the fact that responsible officials of the administration up to the very hour of the issuance of the note in printed form declared emphatically that it was a peace note, it has appeared inconceivable to observers here that these officials could hope to accomplish anything by deliberately deceiving the world concerning the character of the note in question, knowing that they were to give it out and their duplicity would become known. It has appeared to friends of the administration that such a situation would not only be the utmost folly, but directly contrary to the usually frank method of treatment given by these officials to those who have proved themselves worthy of official confidence.

Consequently, from this same official source an explanation has been asked, not only on behalf of the reading public, but on behalf of friends of the administration intimately in touch with international affairs here. The Christian Science Monitor is able to give this explanation, therefore, as coming from the highest authority, as a basis of understanding of other events that may be expected in the immediate future which will determine the truth or falsity of what this bureau has been told.

At the outset it is to be recalled that at the time the proposals were made by the Central Powers for a peace conference the relations of the United States and Germany had reached a

critical stage. The Government had before it a number of cases of apparent violations of the pledge given by Germany in the Sussex case not to violate the rules of the sea in submarine warfare, the principal one of which was the sinking of innocent merchant ships without warning. In at least two instances among many the United States had legal evidence of the violation of the Sussex pledge, namely, the cases of the *Marina* and the *Araba*. In each instance this Government has evidence in direct contravention of Germany's pledge that these ships were in the British transport or Admiralty service. Neither ship, the State Department has proved, had ever been in the Admiralty service. In each instance the Imperial Government set forth that if it should prove true that the ships were bona fide merchantmen, then it would merely amount to the fact that Germany had made a mistake in each instance. The United States, it is explained, uttered the last word in the Sussex case, when the President declared that diplomatic relations would be broken unless Germany should effectually reform her methods of submarine warfare.

This was the situation when the Central Powers made their peace proposals which engaged the attention of the world up to the very minute that the President's note appeared. Peace was the subject of the hour in every capital, in every bourse and in every home in Christendom. The gravity of the relations between the United States and Germany was submerged in the discussion and speculation over a possible coming together of the belligerents. It is explained to The Christian Science Monitor now that the Administration saw the only hope of keeping this country at peace lay in urging the ending of the war by some means.

It is insisted, therefore, by the authority of the official from whom this information comes, that in these circumstances the note which the entire world has received as a direct appeal for peace, in reality had a much more subtle purpose, a purpose nothing less than of keeping this country away from the "verge of war" by ending the strife—ending the conditions on the sea that seemed inevitably to be drawing this country into the conflict.

It would appear from this, then, that it was the purpose of the President to use this means of avoiding a conflict with Germany and of maintaining his record of having kept the country out of war. The situation with respect to the relations of Germany and the United States is precisely the same as was set forth in these columns a month ago, when it was explained that the problem before the President consisted simply of devising a plan to force Germany to keep her pledge. If the exposition of this plan, as it has been given to The Christian Science Monitor and set forth here, is merely the result of his candid study and is simply the device to attain his end, it is apparent to observers that the entire reading public has placed an erroneous construction upon his note. Events in the near future are expected to reveal whether this was his purpose.

Canada Outspoken

Press and Public Criticize President Wilson's Message

TORONTO, Ont.—Never before has any official act at Washington been greeted with such outspoken criticism in Canada as President Wilson's peace note. Hitherto both before and during the war, Canadian public men and newspaper men have been punctilious in their references to the United States governmental acts. But for the first time in the present generation, at least, discretion in this respect has been thrown to the winds and criticism, much of it exceedingly bitter, has been openly expressed regarding the President's peace note.

Advisers from London indicate some anxiety there lest Canada be influenced by President Wilson's plea and throw her weight in the scale for an inconclusive peace. Such anxiety has no foundations in fact. There is not to be found even one dissenting voice in the chorus of condemnation of the peace note.

The point in President Wilson's message that causes the greatest irritation is his inability to distinguish any difference between the cause of the Allies and that of the Teutons, and an assumption that the Germans, Turks, Austrians and Bulgars desire to make the rights and privileges of weak peoples and small states as secure against aggression or denial in the future as the rights and privileges of the great and powerful states now at war.

A significant article appears in the Toronto Globe, the chief organ of the Liberal Party, which has always supported every move for more intimate trade relations with the United States. The Globe says: "That the Government of the United States may continue to work for peace is possible. That it will range itself as a belligerent on the side of Germany, which throttled Belgium, and of Turkey, which massacred three-quarters of a million Armenians, is unthinkable. . . . But talk of the possibility of the United States drawing nearer to the 'verge of war' on the side of the Central Powers, is not likely to be indulged in on this side of the border, notwithstanding the equivocal nature of the President's note and Mr. Lansing's now repudiated exclamation. Here in Canada we shall continue to put our trust in the good faith and the sound common sense of our neighbors and leave our borders as unprotected as they have been at all times during the past half century."

The Toronto Citizen says: "The note of the President of the United States to all the belligerent nations is obviously a gratuitous interference in the affairs of the countries concerned. Just at this time, when the Allied powers have practically refused to negotiate with Germany, except on a definite basis, the intervention of the head of

a neutral country is certainly uncalled for, to put it mildly. This is no time for Americans to try to force the Allies into peace negotiations. The argument that such action is in the interests of humanity comes very badly from a nation which has done nothing to save Belgium or Serbia or to prevent destruction of its own people by German submarines. The assertion that our objects in the war are identical with those of Germany is an outrage."

In commenting on the note, the Montreal Star says: "No one's Canada will have the slightest trouble in crediting the entire sincerity and excellent intentions of President Wilson. That he meant for the best, the people on this continent, who are quite accustomed to the mental environment in which he lives, will not doubt for a moment. That a similar faith will prevail in Europe, is not so certain. . . . We know now that the note was in the mind of the President before the Berlin note was published. We know that it was put on the cable before the Lloyd George speech had reached the White House. It was an independent effort to open the way to peace. But so badly timed was its publication, and so contrary to all diplomatic usage was its surprising injection into an already doubly delicate situation, that it had all the effect of a dramatic intervention in support of Germany!"

Neutrals Indorse Peace Note

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Many cablegrams from people and organizations in Holland, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries have been received at the White House indorsing President Wilson's recent note to the belligerent nations. In connection with the Swiss government's formal note to the belligerents pledging support to the President's efforts toward peace, the cablegrams were read with deep interest.

FRENCH SENATE VOTES AGAINST PEACE PROPOSAL

(Continued from page one)

rope, to rescue the liberties and homes of the desolated countries, to obtain for these people reparation for their wrongs and for humanity lasting securities against a recurrence of aggressive violence and crime.

It is true that the President of the United States after two years of study of the question and innumerable notes seems to believe that the objects of the two groups of belligerents are the same. He knows that Germany refused arbitration, declined a conference and rejected every overture to prevent war. He knows that his own countrymen have poured money like water to assist the destitute and outraged remnants of the little Belgian people whose treaty rights were violated and whose frontiers were invaded before war was declared. He knows of the infractions of The Hague conventions, which the American people have studiously promoted.

"He knows of all the details of the organized atrocities reported upon in strict inquiries. He knows of the sinking of unarmed passenger ships, like the *Lusitania* and *Araba*, without notice or warning. He knows of the murder of Captain Fryatt, of the nocturnal deportations of Belgians and French into slavery. He knows of German connivance at Armenian massacres. And yet he is of the opinion that the nations who are leagued to disarm this evil demoniac of national militarism have the same extreme in view as the perpetrators of these historic crimes."

"President Wilson has either in a fit of mental aberration sent the wrong note or he has entirely misapprehended the European situation."

"These things are black and vile. The very thought of them on Christmas Day makes one shudder. Does any one suppose that peace would be honorable which regarded the assailants and the defenders of humanity as having in view the same ends? What kind of unity of extreme do you expect between wolves and sheep dogs over the fleeces of torn lambs?"

"Peace on the basis of such a hypothesis would be only an armistice giving an exhausted foe a much needed interval for recuperation before renewing his insatiable passion for the hegemony of the world and the destruction of his rivals with a savage war."

Conference Probable

Scandinavian-Swiss Meeting May Be Held at Berne

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—LONDON, England (Tuesday)—While confirmation is not yet obtainable it is reported that a Scandinavian-Swiss peace conference will meet at Berne in the near future, whilst rumors are also in circulation to the effect that further notes proposing mediation will be sent from Scandinavia and possibly from Holland and Spain.

These reports should, however, be accepted with reserve.

Seeks Withdrawal of Note

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Ball Mail Gazette has come out frankly with the proposal that President Wilson withdraw the note.

"Whether it was simple oversight, or a case of over subtlety," the editorial asserted, "the President has gravely blundered, and unless the blunder is revoked it will bear evil and irrevocable fruit."

Britain's Defense of Right

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau—LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Secretary for War, Lord Derby, speaking at Liverpool on Saturday, declared that just as Britain had taken up the war in defense of right so they would wage it until right was established for all time.

UNITED STATES TAKES STEP AS WORLD BANKER

Federal Reserve Board Authorizes Appointment of the Bank of England as Foreign Correspondent of New York Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Reserve Board has issued a statement announcing that steps have been taken looking to the establishment of financial connections abroad through which it is hoped the position of the United States as a world banker will be strengthened.

Under a section of the Federal Reserve Act, the board authorizes the appointment of the Bank of England as foreign correspondent of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and announces that the 11 other reserve banks may participate in the agency relations.

Connections with other foreign governmental institutions such as the Bank of France, is forecasted, officials say, by the above action. The Bank of England is the first foreign correspondent whose appointment has been authorized since the operation of the new financial system in this country.

In its statement announcing the action, the board says: "In granting the authority to establish this agency, the board has authorized the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to maintain accounts either for or with the Bank of England so that operations both in England and in the United States are possible."

"Other Federal reserve banks may participate in the agency relationship with the Bank of England, on the same terms and conditions, that will govern the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, if they so desire."

In addition to being the first step by the Government toward going after foreign business, it is understood that authorization of this appointment is a part of general plans for establishing financial connections that will strengthen the United States as a creditor nation in the commercial competition which probably will result when the war closes, and to provide a ready means to offset any tendency on the part of foreign bankers to withdraw the huge supply of gold accumulated here during the war.

The action marks a radical departure from the previous financial policy of the country, inasmuch as it places the Government of the United States and Great Britain for the first time in direct, continual, financial relationship. The first effect, it is thought, will be noticeable in transactions which might otherwise involve the exportation of gold from this country, as the connection with the Bank of England will afford a channel through which American banks can readily purchase British notes and securities to meet any tendency toward gold exportation. It also will tend, officials believe, to bring about a better feeling and understanding between the bankers of the two countries.

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RHODE ISLAND ADOPTS AUTO TRAFFIC RULES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Many important changes in the law governing the operation of automobiles and motorcycles in Rhode Island go in effect Jan. 1, one of the most important being that no person operating a motor vehicle shall pass a trolley car on the side open to receive or discharge passengers while such car is standing for such purpose, says the Journal.

Other principal changes provide that each car must display two white lights in front and one red and white light in the rear from one-half hour after sunset to one-half hour before sunrise; that no person under 16 shall operate a car; that registrations shall be good only for the calendar year, and that every operator involved in an accident in which any person is injured shall report the same to the State Board of Public Roads.

Under the new law the State Board of Public Roads is given unlimited powers in the regulation of the motor vehicle traffic and its acts are subject to review only by the Superior or Supreme courts of this State.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS CARRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—The official canvass of the votes cast at the general election on Nov. 7, recently completed by the State Board of Canvassers here, revealed that both State constitutional amendments submitted in Wyoming were enacted. The first amendment, which unofficial returns showed had been defeated, was enacted by a small majority. It permits the investment of State school funds in farm mortgages. The other amendment permits the State to appropriate money for the construction and improvement of good roads.

The official canvass showed that the Republicans will have a majority of five in each branch of the State Legislature when it convenes here on Jan. 9, although the head of the ticket was strongly Democratic. The total vote in the State was 51,840, which is fully 10,000 more than was ever before cast in a Wyoming election.

POWER RATES, REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Birmingham Railway, Light & Power Company announces a general reduction in rates to users of electrical power in Birmingham, approximating 5 per cent.

RUSSIA A FIELD FOR ENTERPRISE OF GREAT BRITAIN

E. A. B. Hodgetts Deals With Position of Britain as to Trade of Tsar's Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Edinburgh, Scotland—The object of the Russo-Scottish Society is to promote and maintain a more sympathetic understanding between the British and Russian empires and to disseminate knowledge regarding the two peoples in their relations to each other.

A series of lectures have, therefore, been arranged under the auspices of the Edinburgh branch. The first of these was recently given by Mr. E. A. B. Hodgetts, on Russia as a field for British enterprise. Mr. Hodgetts spoke of the immense size of the Russian Empire. Its area, he said, constituted one-sixth of the entire globe, and represented a population of 185,000,000 and yet this only meant 20 people to the square mile. It contained every possible kind of product and mineral wealth and almost every variety of climate. The growth and expansion in the country during the last two centuries had been extraordinary, and increased energy was to be seen on every hand. If this country, therefore, did not require the assistance of any foreign nation from a material point of view, why should it have been dependent on foreign manufactures and commerce? The reason why she had hitherto been unable to develop herself could be given in a few words. Of this population of 185,000,000, only 15 per cent belonged to the educated classes, only 10 per cent were employed in industries, while 14 per cent lived in towns. Thus by far the larger portion of the entire population were engaged in agriculture.

When Peter the Great tried, with great energy, to change Russia from a semi-Oriental to a European country, his great difficulty was to find enough men to fill the posts of administration and so he was forced to seek them in Holland, Germany and Scotland. He also made it compulsory for every man of education to enter the government service under penalty of losing his rank as a "gentleman." There was the same difficulty to be overcome at the present day, this lack of educated men to govern the country, and the mercantile classes were practically a diminishing number. The need was to see what the British themselves were only just beginning to see, that trade was not merely a money-making concern, but could be a very fine thing if run in partnership with high ideals. Before the war, Germany, with her undoubted commercial genius, had been doing the business of Russia both as regards imports and internal industries. There was now the question of educated men to govern the country, and the possibility of British supplies, traders, agricultural managers, mining engineers and so forth, in short that Britain should inherit the position which Germany held before the war. In the first place, it would be impossible completely to eradicate German influence, and secondly, the Russian Government, with the nation's great industrial awakening, would never, in the future, allow themselves to be dominated again by any other nation, while Britain, on the other hand, had herself an empire to manage and without trying to run another. In future the intellectual forces of Russia would no longer be absorbed by Government posts, and the fact that two ministers had been chosen from the ranks of the Duma was a distinct sign that the Emperor of Russia intended to develop the Government on constitutional lines.

What, then, was the position of Britain with regard to the trade of Russia? Britain did hope to gain a greater share in Russian commerce and to regain the position held in 1827-30, when the United Kingdom supplied about 32 per cent of her imports. But Britain's more important function would be, not in combating Russian industrialism, but in helping to develop Russia by supplying her needs of machinery and so forth. As the trade of the world was built on international exchange, Britain also would benefit by having a rich customer. It was not the commercial prosperity of Germany which was the cause of regret.

To any one wishing to trade with Russia, Mr. Hodgetts made several recommendations. Before entering business, he pointed out, it was wise to know the laws of the country, and several Russian lawyers had already established themselves in London in order to advise and guide. Also the requirements of Russia must be studied and they should be ready to supply her needs and not what they thought she ought to want. The men who went out to Russia should know the language and should remember that courtesy, sincerity and pleasant manners were more important in Russia than business capacities. Russians, the lecturer said, had a particularly warm feeling for men who came from the north of the Tweed, and the Scotsman got to the heart of the Russian very quickly, but the word of a Briton was accepted all over Russia as his bond, he was expected to tell the truth, and from the Russian point of view was grasping, yet honest and kind. Mr. Hodgetts also stated that he had recently heard from a very highly informed Russian that in spite of the rumors of a separate peace, the impulsive action of declaring the Kingdom of Poland had absolutely put an end to any chance for this sort of intrigue.

As regards internal politics it is expected that for the present, the Emperor Charles will leave things as they are. But as soon as the great tragedy of the monarchy comes to a close, it is expected that he will show his hand and deal firmly with the unbearable conditions within the monarchy. It is stated that in politics he is the follower of his predecessor, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who was assassinated at Sarajevo, and who was credited with a clear insight into the depths of the mistakes and failures committed by Francis Joseph against almost every one of his peoples, by his autocratic and typically Austrian methods. The wrongs committed against the Hungarians and Czechs and against certain religions and classes, will all be put right, according to some who are building great hopes upon Charles I. They trust to his liberalism and democracy that the working classes in Hungary and Croatia will at last get the universal suffrage for which they have fought bitterly for the last 30 years; they hope that the Austrian persecution of Jews and Protestants will cease under his reign, and that the subjugation of the nationalities will also come to an end. How far he will be able to carry out these hopes is another question, for unless the clique which has been in power lately in both Hungary and Austria is summarily dismissed, he will be faced with a very great difficulty.

Another interesting problem in connection with the new Emperor is how he will face the German influence and domination which has had such a strong grip over the affairs of the Dual Monarchy during the last two years? Naturally his relations with the German ruling family were limited to a great extent, and he is not known to be on any fraternal terms with either the German Emperor or his sons. The friendship which existed between William II and the Archduke Francis Ferdinand did not extend to Charles I, merely because there was not the slightest chance of his ever becoming Emperor of Austria as long as Francis Ferdinand lived. It was generally believed that should Francis Ferdinand ascend the throne, in spite of his renunciation of direct succession, owing to his morganatic marriage, he would have aimed at being succeeded by his own son, by changing the laws of the House of Habsburg, the so-called Pragmatic sanction. This he could easily have done with the as-

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED FROM AUSTRIAN RULER

No Changes of Note Looked for During War by Those Who Know New Emperor—View of Relations With Germany

By The Christian Science Monitor special Hungarian correspondent

BUDAPEST, Hungary—The first question which arises in connection with the accession to the throne of Austria-Hungary of Charles I, is whether it will involve any change in the internal politics and conditions of the monarchy.

Those who know the new and youthful ruler and have had an insight into his character and political activities during the war are of the opinion that during the war and as long as it is necessary to show a united front toward the enemies of the monarchy, the Emperor will not bring about marked changes either among the men in power or the army leaders. It is a noteworthy fact that his first act as a ruler was to give his sanction to the convocation of the Austrian Parliament, the refusal to countenance which had been such a sore point in the internal politics of Austria and even threatened disruption among the parties and the Government. This act has naturally secured him much support in Austria and also in Hungary and the nationality provinces, where political circles dreaded the possibility of a still more autocratic rule than that of Francis Joseph. The fact that he showed a constitutional instinct in this direction will no doubt favorably impress the great section of the population which championed liberalism and constitutional rule.

Some of those who know the young Emperor say that he is not only liberal in thought and character, but modern and democratic, and he is expected to become the follower of Joseph II, the son of Maria Theresa, who in the long history of the Habsburgs was the only one who did not regard "his peoples" as his servants and the army as merely being there to defend his throne and empire.

How things will shape themselves under the new Emperor it is difficult to say, but it will be less difficult for the monarchy to reestablish itself on democratic lines after the war than it would have been under Francis Joseph. During the war Charles I. has been continually among the soldiers, in peace time constitute the manhood of the monarchy, and the men whom he has led during the battles in the Carpathians and on the Italian front all speak of him with the highest appreciation. He cared for their personal welfare, even their petty personal affairs, spoke to the men in the trenches, shook hands with them and appreciated their valor and self-sacrifice. An archduke who is to become Emperor and King cannot secure greater popularity among the people than if he condescends to speak to them and care for them. During the past two years of war the Hungarian papers have printed almost every day stories by soldiers about the hero to the throne, what he said to them and how he said it, and this no doubt helped to make him popular with the people at home.

As regards internal politics it is expected that for the present, the Emperor Charles will leave things as they are. But as soon as the great tragedy of the monarchy comes to a close, it is expected that he will show his hand and deal firmly with the unbearable conditions within the monarchy. It is stated that in politics he is the follower of his predecessor, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, who was assassinated at Sarajevo, and who was credited with a clear insight into the depths of the mistakes and failures committed by Francis Joseph against almost every one of his peoples, by his autocratic and typically Austrian methods. The wrongs committed against the Hungarians and Czechs and against certain religions and classes, will all be put right, according to some who are building great hopes upon Charles I. They trust to his liberalism and democracy that the working classes in Hungary and Croatia will at last get the universal suffrage for which they have fought bitterly for the last 30 years; they hope that the Austrian persecution of Jews and Protestants will cease under his reign, and that the subjugation of the nationalities will also come to an end. How far he will be able to carry out these hopes is another question, for unless the clique which has been in power lately in both Hungary and Austria is summarily dismissed, he will be faced with a very great difficulty.

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stance of the pope and the Hungarian Parliament, which, from the point of view of the Hungarian Constitution, could not oppose it. Thus the German Emperor kept up an intimate friendship with Francis Ferdinand, neglecting the new Emperor.

Francis Joseph was reportedly afraid of his German colleague, and some attributed his willingness to accede to the autonomy of Galicia, to this fear. It is well known that after 1866 he was much afraid first of Bismarck and then of William II. As a man of independent spirit and views, it is possible that the new Emperor will show quite a different attitude toward Germany. Youth and strength are on his side and popularity gained during the war will also add to his courage and independence when it comes to defending the interests of his realm. He knows that the people are tired of the war, he knows that the people are opposed to the domination of the monarchy by Germany and the latter's exploitation of the country economically and politically. As he wishes to be the friend of his people and their master, it is very possible that he will adopt a pro-Austro-Hungarian policy and not a pan-German one, as was the case with Francis Joseph.

It is also believed in Hungary that Charles I can bring about peace more easily than could Francis Joseph. Although a true Habsburg and a Roman Catholic, it is believed that he is not so deeply attached to the territorial integrity of the monarchy as Francis Joseph, who would rather

AUSTRALIA'S FINANCES; HOW AFFAIRS STAND

Signs of Sound Position Revealed in Activities of Commonwealth—Subject Considered From Different Viewpoints

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent
MELBOURNE, Australia.—The subject of Australian finance—or for that matter the finance problem of any of the dependencies, dominions and colonies—is one of wide interest. Before going into this problem it may be stated at the outset that the financial status of all the British possessions is high. It is the opinion of the writer that the colonies are covered by the mantle of Great Britain, so their financial affairs occupy a very high standing, as they all come within the Empire, and London, the capital of all, is the financial center of the world.

A large number of people imagine that loans floated by the colonies are guaranteed by the British Government. This is wholly incorrect. Every interest warrant on Australian loans—it is Australian finance which is the subject of this article—draws attention to the fact that the revenues of the colony alone are responsible both for interest and capital, and that the imperial treasury is in no wise concerned. It may be the colonial treasuries are looked upon as branches of the imperial treasury by some of the investing community, but whatever the reason, it is felt that the British Government would never allow their colonies to become entangled financially, and the moral effect of this is very great.

The whole world is aware of Australia's splendid effort to cooperate with the mother country in the present war. Without hesitation, at the outbreak of hostilities, Australia declared that she would help to the last man and the last shilling. This was no idle boast, for Australia well knew that in this world-conflagration, in helping the mother country she was protecting her own shores from the possibility of invasion. Australia is showing anxiety to finance herself, at least to furnish the money to finance her share in war expenditure in order that her calls on the mother country might be lessened and that she might aim at more or less financial independence.

In the early days of the war a conference was convened in Melbourne at which attended the leading members of the Federal Government, in addition to two prominent opposition members and five of the State premiers. They did not lose sight of two important objects, the first being the vigorous prosecution and finance of Australia's share in the war, and the other the prevention of unemployment and distress. The latter was overcome by arranging for the states to carry on a vigorous policy in the development of public works. The imperial Government advanced Australia the sum of £18,000,000 for military purposes only, from the proceeds of the British war loan. The second arrangement had no bearing on the first between the Federal Government and five of the six Australian states, Queensland standing out. The Federal Government advanced to the states £18,000,000 for the purpose of public works, and in return for this help the states undertook not to borrow for a period of 12 months, except, of course, for the purpose of renewing loans maturing.

The Australian banks greatly assisted the Federal Government and advanced £10,000,000 in gold, for which they received the same amount in Australian Government notes, which they undertook not to present for payment till after peace had been proclaimed. Since this arrangement, the Australian Federal Government have raised two loans in Australia, the first for £5,000,000 at 4½ per cent, the public subscribing over £13,000,000, which amount the Government took, and the second for £2,000,000. The public applied for £2,451,750, the Government again retaining the total amount. These two loans realized over £35,000,000.

These figures are eloquent as to the financial position of Australia. At the time of writing the Federal Government are again appealing to the people of Australia for funds, and on this occasion the amount asked for is £50,000,000 at 4½ per cent. The Australian Government floated a loan of £4,000,000 in London at 5½ per cent in July. This was the first Commonwealth loan to be floated in the heart of the Empire. It was fully subscribed before the lists closed, and already stands at a premium.

The total debt of the several Australian states to the end of the financial year 1915, approached £348,000,000, so the Australians have a heavy financial burden to carry. In dealing with these great sums of money it is important to remember that the total population of Australia and its dependencies does not exceed 5,000,000. The greater part of the State loans have been used for development purposes. The people of Australia own their railways—over 20,000 miles already being open for traffic, upon which the net earnings fall a little short of 3 per cent. The State assets more than cover their liabilities, for of crown lands alone, only a tithe has been alienated.

Australia is for the great part controlled by the Labor Party, and has been off and on for some years past. There is a tendency, which is growing, to nationalize industries. Many economists have written at length on

this subject, and have tried to prove that the Government will not succeed in making industries pay taken over by them. A great deal depends on the position of labor. It cannot be denied that there is unrest in the labor market of the Commonwealth. The agitation for increased wages, if persisted in—and the Australian is persistent—a crisis cannot well be averted. The Australian working-man is reckoned to be the best paid, best clothed, the best fed, and the best housed of any laborer in the world. He is not satisfied. The control by the State of many enterprises makes it, perhaps, an easier matter for the laborer to bring pressure upon the governments which he has put in office largely in order to gain his own ends. Increased wages mean increased cost of production; the public are compelled to pay more, and a high tariff strangles competition. This side of the question has an intimate bearing on the economic aspect of Australia.

When the Australian Labor Government established the Commonwealth Bank, there was bitter opposition, and all manner of adverse prophecies were made, but it must be frankly admitted that up to the present all these prophecies have been falsified. It was felt by the Labor section that some of the profits made by the banking community should fall to the people, and they were successful in carrying this through. The Commonwealth Bank has proved to be a success, and with the Government at its back its financial position is unassailable.

Another aspect of Australia's finance which must not be overlooked is that in spite of extra taxation levied for war purposes, the small population of this British dominion has given enormous sums to various war charities, such as the Red Cross. The appeals made to the public could not have been so heartily supported were the financial position even slightly strained. The manager of one of Australia's best known banks in London is of opinion that Australia will always be dependent on the London money market, and he further thinks that the war will bring about what might be termed such large outflows of finance in Australia. With the exception of the State of New South Wales, the Commonwealth is the sole borrower, and she distributes agreed amounts to the states.

The same financier who for a large number of years has been intimately associated with the floating of Australian loans in London, says that after the war Australia must come to England for financial aid, and that although America will have much to say in financial matters, London will retain its position as the world's financial center. The advancing of large sums of money to the Allies has its effect on Colonial finance, but this, perhaps, rather emphasizes Australia's financial stability, than otherwise, for in spite of such large outflows to the Allies the Dominion's position is perfectly solid. Labor complications, the banker added, are bound to arise, and the entry of woman labor into the arena will have its bearing indirectly on financial questions. He asserted that the municipalities' finance in Australia is on a firm foundation, and that the war has affected this perhaps less than might have been expected.

In great Australian financial problems—and this of course applies to all countries—the question of management is all important. The vision of those living many thousands of miles from the heart of the Empire may be somewhat blurred, and it behooves them to make a supreme effort to get the best advice available on financial questions, and the world recognizes that the best advice is to be obtained in London.

A small point, by way of illustration, may not be out of place here, in connection with Australian finance, and that is that in spite of the enormous outgoings, the Commonwealth was in a position to give the yearly increase in pay to her great army of public servants. The Australian banks were never in a sounder position than they are today. Perhaps this fact, more than any argument that might be brought forward, is the strongest testimony in favor of the high water mark of the financial position of the Commonwealth of Australia.

GIFT FOR VERDUN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—A book which promises to be a triumph of the book-binder's art is being prepared for presentation to the town of Verdun by three craftsmen of Lille, Mme. Van Parys-Driest, and MM. Van Driest and Henri Gauquie. The binding will bear the arms of Verdun in raised enamel work surrounded by a design chiseled in massive gold and silver. A gold enamel border will surround the arms done in color of the ten Allied powers: Serbia, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Portugal and Rumania. The frontispiece will consist of the arms of Verdun with the tokens of honor which have been bestowed on the heroic town by the sovereigns of the Allied States. The book will contain a list of the names of the mayor and councilors of Verdun, the generals who commanded the French armies, and a list of all those who fell in defense of the fortress. The book which measures 6½x5½ will repose on a pedestal which will consist of a marble statue representing Verdun as the figure of a woman sitting among ruins. The statue is the work of the sculptor, Gauquie.

IMPORTATION OF PITCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The foreign office has issued a notice modifying the notice previously published in the press and announcing that the restrictions specified in that notice on the importation of pitch into Holland will be cancelled, and that consideration will again be given to the grant of licenses for the exportation of reasonable quantities, with effect from Nov. 31.

SIR HIRAM MAXIM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Sir Hiram Maxim is well known throughout the continents as the inventor who brought about a revolution in modern warfare, the full extent of which only this present conflict has revealed. If that were his sole title to honor and the only form in which his inventive genius was manifested, there are many who would be unwilling to concede that the honor was deserved, but the ethics of the matter may well be left undiscussed, while the broader question of the morality of all warfare still remains one of those subjects upon which mankind has not yet come to an agreement. In the meantime it must be recognized that Sir Hiram Maxim's facility of invention was not restricted to the military sphere, or the period when he put his mechanical theories into practice in the gun factory. From the early days in Maine, when he was apprenticed as a carriage builder he became accustomed to search for and find improved methods of production as well as improvements in the products themselves. By the time he arrived in England in 1863 he had acquired the habit of inventing and exhibited that mental alertness which prevented him from taking even the most casual interest in any form of industrial activity without effecting improvements.

In 1864 Hiram Maxim entered the machine works of his uncle at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and ultimately became chief draughtsman to the firm, a post for which he seemed peculiarly fitted. While there he devoted a good deal of attention to automatic gas machines, and his patents were utilized commercially, on the establishment of the Maxim Gas Machine Company. Public and private lighting devices owed a good deal to his enterprise and his efforts in the investigation of electric lighting met with success. The first electric lights in New York City were installed by the United States Electric Lighting Company, of which Hiram Maxim was engineer. The first incandescent lamp was invented by him, as was also the process of heating the carbon filaments of the lamps in an atmosphere of hydro-carbon vapor. Automatic steam pumping machines for supplying houses with water, steam and vacuum pumps, gas motors, and many other things were the product of his fertile researches. In 1880 France recognized his achievements by making him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. In 1883 the inventor took up his residence in England, making London the headquarters of the European business of the concern which had been started to exploit his patents.

About this time he began those experiments in connection with automatic guns upon which his popular reputation has been founded. The early automatic guns consisted of several barrels placed either in the same plane or grouped together, and fired all their missiles in one volley. They were operated by turning a handle and they had to be reloaded by hand. Guns of this type have been used in the Gallipoli peninsula by the Turks, though, judging by the caliber, they must have been intended to fire a small shell. Maxim, however, conceived the idea of utilizing the energy provided by the "kick" or recoil of the gun to load, fire, and clear the weapon. When it was announced that a gun had been constructed that could be loaded and fired continuously merely by pressing a button, the world was incredulous, but a demonstration at Maxim's Hatton Gardens premises was convincing. The Duke of Cambridge, then Commander-in-chief of the British army, the Prince of Wales, and many other distinguished people went down and helped to fire 200,000 rounds of ammunition. The immediate result of the tests was that the British Government adopted three types of Maxim guns and placed an order large enough for the inventor to establish a gun factory.

The Nordenfeth firm, which was already well established in London, recognized that the automatic gun was the coming thing in warfare, and they and Hiram Maxim went into partnership. The share capital of the firm was over-subscribed in a phenomenal short space of time, such was the confidence in the new invention. Eventually most of the principal nations of Europe adopted the Maxim gun as light artillery to be used subsidiary to infantry, and Germany was amongst the first to recognize the possibilities of the new arm. It is Germany, too, which is primarily responsible for the great extension in its use and the great change in some of the fundamental axioms of military science. From being subsidiary to the infantry, the machine gun has almost come to be the primary raison d'être of the infantry. Without a doubt the functions and capacities of the machine gun have now come to have an enormous influence on military tactics, which were not foreseen even by the inventor.

The combined firm of Maxim & Nordenfeth prospered exceedingly, but was eventually incorporated in the firm of Vickers Sons & Maxim. This firm has turned out guns of all sizes, from big naval guns to the smallest of field artillery. One of their products, due to the efforts of Sir Hiram Maxim, was the small quick-firing field gun, known as the "pop-gun" which was used by the Boers in the South African war.

A remark of Lord Wolsey to the effect that the amount of smoke emitted by Maxim's machine gun was a grave disadvantage was the immediate cause of the invention of smokeless powder. Legal proceedings in connection with the cordite patents established the fact that Hiram Maxim was the originator of smokeless powder, the elements of it being gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine and oil. The delayed action fuse of modern shells was also one of Maxim's inventions. The history of warfare is the his-

tory of a continuous struggle for supremacy between methods of attack and those of defense. Examples of this are to be found in the rivalry of the big gun and the armor plate, of the arrow and the shield, of field artillery and field fortifications. Hiram Maxim worked assiduously, in the sphere of aeronautics, for both these aspects of war. It has been stated that he evolved the fundamentals of the Zeppelin, and, although the practical developments were brought about by the labors of others, Maxim perceived what has apparently been the best method of limiting their activities. He emphasized his opinion that to set the raiders on fire was the only effective way of destroying them, and the fate of German aircraft over London bears out his opinion. By far the most enduring of his successes in aeronautics from the point of view of human progress was his experiment with heavier-than-air machines. He certainly never produced a practical flying machine that could be used, but in 1894 he succeeded in constructing an aeroplane which would lift itself from the ground. When it is remembered that the petrol engine was not then available, and that the steam engine was the only one that was, it must be conceded that Sir Hiram Maxim had some claims to the honors of a pioneer in aviation. His aeroplane was designed to run, for experimental purposes, on a railroad track, and guide rails placed above the track allowed the machine to rise from the ground, but not to soar into the air. After traveling a short distance the aeroplane lifted itself quite clear of the ground, but the breakage of the outriggers which kept the machine under control put an end to the experiment. The weight of the machinery per horsepower was less than 4½ pounds.

It is not given to every inventor to receive recognition during his lifetime for the services that he has rendered to public welfare. Hiram Maxim was one of those who did so. He became a naturalized British subject in 1901 and received a knighthood at the hands of King Edward VII a short time later. When the Aeronautical Institute of Great Britain was formed in 1915, Sir Hiram Maxim was elected to be its first president. But in addition to these marks of the esteem in which he was held he enjoyed a reputation that invariably attaches itself to a genius whose name is linked with an object in common use. Moreover, Sir Hiram Maxim belonged to a class of inventors which is not too common—those whose minds are not too much obsessed by the fruits of their mental toil. There are some who find satisfaction merely in the exercise of their faculties of research and who prefer the laboratory to the workshop. If it were not for more practical people with a far-sighted recognition of the commercial possibilities of research their labors would remain merely academic. At the other end of the scale is the plodder of the workshop whose dealings are with empirical facts. The tendency of technical education at present is expressed in the effort to unite to a common end the efforts of both these extreme types. Sir Hiram Maxim combined in himself the practical workman and the seeker after those theoretical rules which are of wide application to the needs of industry.

M. DESCHANEL'S MESSAGE TO SPAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—A message to Spain from M. Paul Deschanel, President of the French Chamber, has been published in the newspapers. He says: "The interests of Spain are closely attached to those of France and England. Perhaps in your own country there are certain groups that are not fully satisfied about that truth, but they are a minority who know neither France nor contemporary history. Happily we have in Spain a considerable number of friends and we can count on the sympathy of King Alfonso XIII, who is an enlightened sovereign, young, enthusiastic, and endowed with a very sure political sense. It is absolutely impossible for Spain and France to follow two divergent policies. History teaches us that every time in the course of centuries that the two peoples have been in conflict their quarrels have been equally prejudicial to them."

"On the other hand, when they have marched together their alliance has been a source of richness and prosperity to them. The recent visits of the French academicians to Spain and of the Spanish intellectuals to France have produced an excellent impression in the two countries. They have left a strong and fruitful remembrance. Such manifestations of friendship and sympathy should be remembered and should be renewed often." M. Deschanel has always been a friend of Spain.

PROHIBITION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A large deputation of citizens was recently received by the Edinburgh Town Council asking for prohibition as to the liquor traffic. They presented a petition bearing 10,000 signatures not only of members of the business, scholastic, educational and medical professions, but also many of the residents of the crowded poorer districts, where at present the largest number of public houses are to be found, had come forward voluntarily and asked that drink might be removed from amongst them. Sir Edward Parrott pointed out that many had joined this movement who before the war had not been interested in temperance, but who now saw the need of a speedy solution to this problem for patriotic reasons. Drink was costing the nation £500,000 a day, and it obstructed the welfare of the country in every direction. The push was needed at home to overcome this battle and it was no good to fiddle while Rome was burning.

BREWERS DESIRE LIQUOR REFORM, SAYS SECRETARY

Speaking for Brewers' President, Gustave Pabst, W. H. Austin Lays Blame for Bad Saloons on Legislators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—"The brewers of the United States are in earnest in their desire for reform in the retail liquor trade. They stand ready to back any reasonable movement for the enforcement of existing laws, and, if these do not cover the need, they are ready to aid in the enactment of laws that will. They believe, however, that if the existing statutes are strictly enforced, they will be found, generally speaking, to be adequate."

This was the view expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by W. H. Austin, assistant to the president of the United States Brewers' Association and secretary of the Wisconsin Brewers' Association, speaking both for himself and Col. Gustave Pabst of Milwaukee, president of the United States Brewers' Association.

Mr. Austin was explaining on behalf of Col. Pabst the latter's assertion before the Cleveland meeting of the brewers of the country, held recently, that he stood for prompt prosecution of violators of the liquor laws, greater discrimination on the part of local authorities in granting licenses and fewer saloons. What was said in the interview, it was understood, had the sanction of the head of the United States Brewers' Association.

"The whole question centers primarily around law enforcement," said Mr. Austin. "If the laws are strictly carried out, then the objectionable saloons will have to go or cease to be objectionable. But it is to be remembered that the brewers, while ready to aid in every way, are not the ones on whose shoulders fall the duty of seeing that the laws are obeyed. Their business is on the same basis as every other business. It is no more their duty to start prosecutions against their trade than it is for the individuals of any other business, say the wholesale grocers, to start prosecutions against the men who buy from them."

"Anyway, there is a very wide misconception that the brewers control the retail business. They do not. The average retailer is as independent of the brewer as one business man can be of another. The retailers quickly resent any seeming intrusion on this independence. The brewers in a way control their own saloons, but these are relatively few in number and even here the control is not nearly so close as most people imagine. So long as he pays his rent and his bills this retailer, too, thinks that he has a right to run his business independently of the brewer's supervision."

"What then is the remedy for bad saloons? Local officials who will enforce the law—men who will see to it that their own wards and precincts are cleaned up and who cannot be influenced by men or groups of men whose interests lie in laxity. Such officials the brewers will heartily support. Contrary to another popular conception, the brewers as a whole are not in politics. They never have been in politics. They are too busy as business men to be politicians."

"The brewers are, however, in a measure responsible for the large number of saloons that have obtained licenses. Some years ago they saw the error and since have stood for a decided reduction. The reduction in the saloons to a point where the business is not overcrowded is, of course, a necessary step in placing it on a better plane. The remuneration they will be adequate, owners will take greater pride in their licenses and their records and there will be far fewer temptations for violations."

"But this question, too, comes back to law enforcement, for if officials are to allow themselves to be influenced when pressure is brought to bear by unworthy applicants, then all the efforts made to clean up the retail business are set at naught. We want real citizens, men who take a pride in their country and its laws, to own the saloons. The problem of reducing the number of saloons will solve itself in time if the municipalities only do their duty. First, the growth in population will act as a decided corrective. Secondly, if local officials are elected who will enforce the laws, then the objectionable saloon keepers will be weeded out and this will reduce the number materially."

"The brewers are not advocating reform because they are afraid of the prohibition forces named as such. These have made no considerable gain in strength in the United States. But they are advocating a clean-up because, through present conditions, their business is unjustly hurt by the popular misconception as to who is responsible for law violations. The moderate drinkers are the men who are putting the country dry. They see that violations do exist and they lay them at the door of the brewer. They are, of course, good citizens and stand for law enforcement, but they don't stop to put their finger on the truth that these violations are permitted by the men whom they elect and whose responsibility to them is much more direct than is any control which the brewer may have over the saloon keeper."

NEW MUNITIONS FACTORIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—Five new munitions factories are to be opened after the New Year. One factory has already a waiting list of 700 women who are anxious to work.

NORTH DAKOTA FARMERS ARE TO CULTIVATE SISAL

Senator Gronna Says Hemp for Binding Twine Will Be Grown in Competition With "Trust"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—North Dakota farmers are going to compete with the Regulators of Yucatan, or the sisal combine. This is the declaration made by Senator Asle J. Gronna of that State, upon his arrival in Washington. "Our farmers are going to raise hemp. They have found that it can be done successfully and cheaply, and they are going into the business on a large scale next year, and I look at its expansion to such an extent that practically all the supply of hemp for making binding twine will be raised in North Dakota."

Binding twine that is now used by United States farmers is made from henequen, or sisal, which is grown extensively in the Philippines and in the Province of Yucatan in Mexico. They were the two sources of supply. Time was that the fiber could be bought so cheaply that the Minnesota State Penitentiary manufactured and sold binding twine at from 6 to 7 cents per pound.

About two years ago the Carranzista Governor of the Yucatan conceived the idea of organizing the sisal growers into an association, which was effected. It was named the Reguladora, and its purpose was to control the price of sisal. Its control was so effective that the price was raised so that binding twine this year costs nearly twice as much as before the organization of the Reguladora, now commonly known as the sisal trust.

"The price went so high that some of the farmers of North Dakota decided to try hemp raising," said Senator Gronna. "Quite an extensive acreage was planted last year, and it was found that from 1000 to 2000 pounds of fiber could be produced to an acre. Decortication or retting by machinery cost about one half cent a pound, and the process of preparing sisal, and it was shown that we could place binding twine in the farmer's hands for 6 cents a pound, with a profit to the farmer."

LARGE INCREASE IN NEW ORLEANS TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Increase of millions of dollars in both imports and exports for the port of New Orleans are shown in the report for November of the collector of the port, as compared with the same month of 1915. Imports broke all records for the month, while the exports advanced more than \$6,500,000 over November, 1915, and almost \$10,000,000 over the same month in 1913. Increase is shown in exports of cotton, wheat, flour and rice in comparison with quantities and values of the same foodstuffs shipped during the same period last year. Figures for cotton in the report show that the increase for November this year is \$3,697,097; for wheat, \$2,143,602, and for flour, \$704,911.

During the month, \$21,947,798 worth of goods were shipped from New Orleans. In November, 1915, exports amounted to \$15,059,413, or \$6,888,385 less than the total for the same month in 1916. In this is not included merchandise shipped to Porto Rico, which showed an increase over November, 1915, of \$400,000. Exports to Porto Rico totaled \$1,450,718. Total imports are fixed in the collector's report at \$7,042,906, against \$4,386,704 for the same month last year. In 1912 and 1913, imports ran above \$6,500,000, the nearest figures to compare with November of 1916.

JAPAN BUYS MOST FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Japan continues to be San Francisco's best foreign customer, that country having purchased more than one third of the \$15,647,183 worth of goods that were exported from this city in November. The value of the products going to Japan show an increase of \$4,860,462 over the value of the goods exported to that country in the corresponding month a year ago.

Exports to Russia during November totaled \$3,055,951, of which \$2,674,960 went to Russia in Asia, mostly via Vladivostok, while \$380,961 worth were consigned to European Russia. Other large Asiatic buyers here in November were China, Dutch East Indies, Japan, China, India, Oceania, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and French Oceania. South America exports exhibited a slight falling off from preceding months. Mexico received merchandise worth \$267,921.

SITUATIONS WANTED FOR BORDER SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LINCOLN, Neb.—State Labor Commissioner Frank M. Coffey and Adj. Gen. Phil L. Hall of the Nebraska National Guard hope to obtain the cooperation of commercial clubs and business men throughout the State in a movement to find situations for the 1900 federalized guardsmen from the State who are now serving on border duty at Llanos Grande, Tex. The Fourth Nebraska Regiment is expected to start home later in December. Many employers agreed to pay their employees who went with the troops their full salary while in the South. This was quite frequently the case in Omaha, which sent four companies to the border.

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COMPENSATION FOR WORKMEN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Figures recently compiled show that from Jan. 1, when the Workmen's Compensation Law went into effect in this State, to Dec. 1, \$1,092,535.32 had been distributed among 45,901 employees who had been disabled. In that time 1099 workmen had been killed, leaving 2440 persons who had been dependent on them. These had received up to Dec. 1, \$121,450.85, and the sum they will eventually receive will amount to \$2,640,850.88.

STORAGE PLANTS SAID TO HAVE NO HAND ON PRICES

Companies Declared to Have No Connection With Each Other and No Control of What and When Goods Shall Be Stored

Exceptions are taken by cold storage companies to certain statements appearing in Boston newspapers about Thanksgiving time in which it was charged that the cold storage companies and the marketmen were supporting each other in the maintenance of high prices, especially for turkeys. The press accounts assumed existence of a cold storage monopoly in Boston, that it dictated to marketmen and that the marketmen joined with this alleged monopoly in manipulating prices to the detriment of the public.

In a statement to The Christian Science Monitor George H. Stoddard, treasurer of the Quincy Market Cold Storage & Warehouse Company, denies allegations that cold storage companies are behind excessive prices. Mr. Stoddard explains that he can speak only for his own company, but adds that what applies to his company applies generally to all cold storage companies.

"This company is not behind the excessive prices any more than the railroads that transported the goods are behind such prices, and this company has not bought, owned or sold a pound of poultry, and never buys or sells goods except in rare cases where goods are abandoned and have to be sold for charges," says Mr. Stoddard.

"There is no cold storage monopoly. There are five independent, competing cold storage companies in this city and others in Worcester, Springfield and Providence, and they have no connection of any kind with each other. The cold storage companies cannot and do not dictate to the marketmen and have no more control over what and when they shall store, or when they shall take out goods, than have the newspapers. We run strictly storage warehouses, available to all, to every man and woman who cares to store goods.

"There are no cold storage profits for the cold storage warehouses, excepting the profits made from the storage of goods, and the prices for cold storage are less today than they were 20 years ago, in spite of the fact that expenses have increased enormously on account of the greatly increased cost of labor, coal, and other supplies.

"Cold storage and freight rates are about the only things that have not increased in price during the last 10 years. The business of cold storage is very much like the business done by the railroads. The railroads transport the goods; the storage houses have no more control over when or what goods shall be stored than have the railroads as to when and what goods they shall transport.

"The figures in regard to the cold storage of goods are always available to those seeking them. The cold storage companies have always welcomed unbiased investigation, and in every case they always have received commendation and praise.

"A few words in regard to the cold storage companies and high prices. A high range of prices is always detrimental to the interests of the cold storage companies, for it usually means fewer goods stored in the season of excess production and goods taken out earlier in the season of excess consumption.

"This company has stored this season 69,000 cases of eggs less than it did last season, and had on storage Dec. 9 only 57 per cent as many eggs as it had on storage on the corresponding date a year ago."

A prominent merchant points out that in connection with the prices of turkey it is well to bear in mind that farmers are experiencing greater difficulties in increasing their production of turkeys than any other commodity on the farm. He states that only with the greatest care can the farmer place 15 to 20 per cent of the hatched birds on the market.

Difficulties in raising, combined with higher prices of feed and labor, have led the farmers of the East, West, and South to demand high prices for turkeys during the past two seasons, particularly the last, he says. He adds that thousands of turkeys were consigned to the Boston and New York markets at prices varying from 30 to 35 cents a pound, with only inferior birds selling for less.

This merchant says that some Boston dealers marked down the price of turkeys before Thanksgiving in the hope of recouping their losses on other lines of goods while other dealers preferred to place their turkeys in cold storage rather than sell them at a loss of 5 or 10 cents a pound.

Conditions this year, he maintains, are abnormal, although the dealers point out the growing scarcity of turkey. Unless the farmers have better results with their turkey "runs," he holds that the price of this favorite holiday bird will tend to increase rather than decrease.

QUINCY ARRESTS ARE FEW

QUINCY, Mass.—Only three arrests were recorded at the police headquarters here during the 48 hours from Saturday night until last night. On Saturday night a man was taken for drunkenness and was released only to be brought back on the same charge early Sunday morning. There were no arrests from Sunday morning until 6:30 p. m. yesterday when another man under the influence of liquor was arrested. A week ago no arrests were made over Sunday.

TWO OF FEDERAL TRUSTEES TESTIFY AT B. & M. HEARING

Charles P. Hall and Henry B. Day Express Belief That Receivership Was Justified

Two of the Federal trustees and directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad, Charles P. Hall of Boston and Henry B. Day of Newton, were called to the stand in the receivership proceedings in the United States District Court today by Conrad W. Crocker, counsel for a minority stockholder. The session today marked the opening of the fourth week of the case.

Mr. Hall described briefly his connection with the Boston & Maine, as a trustee appointed by the Federal court to serve on the board of directors until the New Haven railroad disposed of its holdings of the stock of the Boston & Maine. He expressed his belief that the directors were justified in agreeing to the receivership proceedings.

Mr. Day said that he agreed to the receivership proceedings, as he felt that such a procedure was necessary after the failure of the various efforts to bring about a friendly reorganization of the company. He admitted that there was a large amount of cash on hand at the time the receivership proceedings were instituted in the United States District Court in August, 1916, but in his opinion this money was needed for immediate improvements of the road.

He also admitted that in June, 1915, he told a committee of the New Hampshire Legislature that the financial condition of the Boston & Maine necessitated its immediate reorganization or a receivership and further that the company was unable to earn its fixed charges. He said that he was surprised when the Boston & Maine suddenly developed the ability to earn a large part of its fixed charges a year later.

PREMIER HEARST MAKES CHANGES IN HIS CABINET

TORONTO, Ont.—Premier Hearst has announced a number of changes in the personnel of his Cabinet. The portfolio of agriculture has been vacated for some time, and Premier Hearst has taken over this department himself. He will supervise the business administration of the department, but for the practical agricultural work he has appointed Commissioner of Agriculture Prof. G. C. Creelman, for many years president of the Guelph Agricultural College. Mr. Creelman is the foremost agriculturist in this Province, and the creation of this new office and his appointment to it has given general satisfaction.

The Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary since 1906, has resigned his portfolio, but remains in the Cabinet on an honorary capacity. He is the Standard Oil solicitor and adviser for their Canadian business, and will devote his time to this work. During Mr. Hanna's term of office he instituted the prison farm system to reclaim criminals, and with marked success. His successor is W. D. McPherson, member for Northwest Toronto, a prominent barrister.

MID-PACIFIC PAGEANT TO BE BRILLIANT FETE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—Announcement that it has obtained the promise of 104 floats for the Pan-Pacific pageant on the opening day of the Mid-Pacific carnival in February, 1917, has been made by the Pan-Pacific Club of Honolulu. Fifty-two of these historical floats of the Pacific will tell the story of the Hawaiian islands, and these will be built at the public and private schools in Honolulu.

Some of the largest firms and corporations in Honolulu are behind the construction of scenic dioramas of Hawaii's beauties which will be on exhibition during Carnival week, as will all of the 104 floats, around the inside of the capital grounds, and at night these will be lighted.

The Japanese and Chinese schools are being approached to assist in the building of floats representing these countries. Dr. Syngman Rhee of the Korean seminary has promised that the two Korean schools will provide historical floats of the Hermit Kingdom and the Rev. C. C. Ramirez of the Filipino mission is making arrangements for the construction of two floats to represent life in the Philippines.

It is expected that the Japanese schools will cooperate in a plan to have 12 floats constructed, one representing each month of the year, and decorated with the proper Japanese flowers. The Japanese women have shown a wonderful adeptness in manufacturing in Hawaii the artificial cherry blossoms, wisteria, chrysanthemums and other flowers of Japan, with which the lower parts of the floats will be decorated. Already several Japanese organizations have promised to enter floats and with the school children taking an interest, the Japanese section should be one of the most attractive, and something that will tempt every tourist to go on to Japan.

Plans are being discussed for offering prizes for the most appropriate designs for the historical Hawaiian floats, or those showing the most picturequely the industries of the ancient and modern Hawaiian people.

STREET BOARD HEARINGS HELD AFTER PUBLICITY

Commission Advertises All Contemplated Changes and in Addition Posts Placards Conspicuously in Thoroughfares

Street improvements, such as acceptance and laying out by the city of private thoroughfares, street widenings, repaving, sidewalk alterations and the like, are all proceeded with after public hearings have been held by the commissioners of the street laying-out department whose offices are on the fourth floor of the City Hall Annex. The Board of Street Commissioners advertises these hearings four times, twice in two consecutive weeks in two or more daily newspapers. This satisfies the stipulation of the law but the secretary of the street commission, John J. O'Callaghan, goes farther and causes placards advertising the proposed hearing to be posted conspicuously in the street affected.

Despite the publicity given every contemplated change of any of the public thoroughfares or the acceptance for the city of private thoroughfares, the street commissioners are visited frequently by individuals who declare that they were not informed regarding hearings. Sometimes these individuals say that the first intimation they have had of changes in their own streets, which have affected them in a financial way, is when they have received bills for betterment assessments against them and in favor of the city.

Hearings on permits to erect public garages have become a considerable part of the work of the street commissioners. These are advertised for three weeks, one time each week, in the papers. The streets are placarded by the secretary of the street commission, and copies of the newspaper advertisement are sent through the mail by registered letter to abutting property holders. A receipt is demanded on each of these registered mail notices of public garage hearings. This method of informing the property owners as to the erection of garages for housing automobiles is made a part of the law. The garage hearings are soon disposed of as a rule for the reason that if the street commissioners receive registered receipt from the property owners notified of garage hearings, absence from these hearings is taken as assent to the petition.

When the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company or the Boston Elevated Railway Company, which last named corporation proceeds through the West End Street Railway Company for surface work, desire to install poles in the streets they must file a plan indicating the location of each proposed pole with the Board of Street Commissioners. The board, in turn, notifies the City Clerk and from the plan the City Clerk notifies all abutting property owners on both sides of the street along the proposed location of poles and for 50 feet in addition in each direction of the location desired.

For location of street railways the law requires insertion of advertisements in two or more papers once 14 days before public hearing on the petition.

According to the street commissioners, even with all this effort to give hearings publicity, there are frequent complaints. It is a rule of the board to give their hearings the widest publicity and to listen to the opinions of as many citizens as wish to be heard upon any proposition. Because of this the street commissioners hold more hearings than any other branch of the city service. They will reopen hearings, too, at the instance of citizens who present themselves to give their opinions on certain proposed undertakings, or quite often, to allow citizens to supplement statements they have made at public hearings.

John H. Dunn, chairman, Frank A. Goodwin and Francis J. Brennan have made it the policy of the Board of Street Commissioners to give all citizens the widest opportunity to be heard on all public questions with which the people have to do. The Board of Aldermen. The street opened the charter of 1909 is invested with much of the authority of the old Board of Aldermen. The street openings for sewer work, paving operations, for pole placing and the like were all matters under the old Board of Aldermen. The Board of Street Commissioners have all of this work to do under the city charter of today. The City Council is almost entirely a legislative body and has now to do with the details of street work. The street commissioners are clothed with the authority giving them the responsibility for the streets even extending to the designation of the material with which they shall be paved.

CAMBRIDGE TRADE BOARD

Samuel J. Elder and J. Mott Halliwell of the League to Enforce Peace are to be the speakers for the regular monthly meeting of the Cambridge Board of Trade tomorrow evening. The scheduled business will take up the first part of the evening and will be followed by a social.

NEWSPAPERS RAISE PRICES

WHEELING, W. Va.—The subscription rates of the Register and the Intelligence, the two morning newspapers of this city, will be increased from 10 to 13 cents a week, beginning Jan. 1, it is announced.

EAST INDIAN TRADE EXPANSION URGED BY CONSUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—James Allwood Smith, American Consul-General at Calcutta, India, arrived in Cleveland recently and spent two days at the foreign trade department of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, consulting with Cleveland manufacturers who are interested in the export trade with the Orient. To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Consul-General Smith said:

"India, with a population of 320,000,000 people has hitherto been largely supplied with manufactured articles by English, German and Austrian makers. Since the beginning of the war, American imports into India have jumped from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000 per annum, and with the present sentiment of the people of India toward the Entente powers, there seems to be no reason why America should not retain a large portion of this trade after the war.

"Americans are already supplying India with hardware of all descriptions, machine tools, electrical machinery, structural steel and especially lubricating and illuminating oils. The imports into India of American automobiles and auto trucks have been very large during the last year, of course, these products of English make have been entirely cut out, owing to the conversion of the factories of England into establishments for the manufacture of war materials. The use of the automobile truck is just coming into vogue in India, but I have hopes of greatly increasing that business through my calls upon Cleveland truck manufacturers during my stay here.

"My main object in coming to America at this time," Mr. Smith said, "is to urge upon American manufacturers the wisdom of strengthening our industrial fabric, so that we may be in a stronger position than ever to carry on the great industrial war that is bound to follow the present war in Europe."

NIAGARA POWER BILL ATTACKED IN THE HOUSE

(Continued from page one)

aires, and depressing the condition of the proletariat.

"The last resolution of extension expired on March 4, 1913. From that time to this good thing, over three years, these two power companies at Niagara Falls have been enjoying this great natural resource of the people without any authority of law, without color of right, and without paying one cent for it. The resolution before us today secures the use of the water to the same two companies, without restriction in the charge they may make, without regulation or restraint.

"The power companies of Niagara are still exploiting the people of Niagara, Buffalo and western New York. The city of Toronto pays \$15 for 24-hour power, but the New York consumer pays \$22. Citizens of Canada farther away from the falls than the New York people who are using the power pay 3 cents a kilowatt hour, and the lowest price I heard of in New York at all where it was given to the people for domestic consumption was 4 1/2 cents per kilowatt hour. The flat price in Buffalo is 8 cents, with 1 cent off where they pay the bill promptly.

"The city of Cleveland has a municipal plant where they generate power by steam, an expensive method of generation, so it is said. In that city they sell the power at 3 cents per kilowatt hour. Cleveland is getting steam-generated power at 3 cents and Buffalo hydroelectric power at 7 cents. That is not, of course, the price that is paid by the large users, but so far as I can get any information, the lowest price for which the American companies sell power to the large consumers is 16 per horsepower, and it runs on up—they charge whatever the traffic will bear. They get all they can. They discriminate at pleasure, and the price in some instances goes as high as \$35 and \$40 per horsepower. Over on the Canadian side, where power may be generated, so it is said, for from \$4 to \$5 per horsepower, the commission is buying it from private generators at \$9.40 and selling it at cost to the municipalities and consumers of Canada.

"I do not care very much about this so-called emergency of industry. These great industries located at Niagara can run by steam just as well as by water; it is purely a question of economy so far as that is concerned. These industries are of no great interest to the people except in a most indirect way, in a most attenuated way. They give opportunity for the employment of a number of American people. But at what wages? Do the employers take the cheap power into consideration in fixing wages? Oh, no, nothing like that; they hire men to work for the very least wage they can get them for. During August of this year several hundred of the employees of these industries went on a strike on the claim that they were unable to live decently on the wages paid. Labor disputes are as acute in Niagara as they are anywhere else."

"If it should be found that an increase of fare is necessary the chamber will then take a position on whether a zone system, which is economically sound, should be established, or the single fare should be continued by reason of its effect on social and housing conditions and out of consideration of those who have developed outlying districts in the expectation that it would be continued. If the contract for a 5-cent fare is changed, it should be considered whether the original contract gave as an offset any

CIVIL SERVICE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Premier Brewster has wired to Prof. Adam Shortt, chairman of the Dominion Civil Service Commission, to come out to this Province and assist in the installation of a civil service system here that will be effective. This is the first move of the new Government, says a special from Victoria, to abolish the old patronage system which has been the cause of much complaint in this Province.

HIGHER FARE IF OTHER 'L' PLANS FAIL, IS ADVISED

Chamber of Commerce Committee Says It Believes Railway Needs Help and the Time Is Not to Criticize, but Relieve

Increase of the rate of fare of the Boston Elevated Railway Company and the abolition of certain transfer privileges are proposed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee on public utilities, as a solution to the financial problem of the railway, if no other methods for increasing the funds needed are found. The committee's report is to be placed before the entire membership of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday evening, Jan. 3, in Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, at 7:30 o'clock. It is the purpose of the board of directors to forward the report of the committee favoring higher fares and fewer transfers to the State commission, which has been studying this problem, should the members of the chamber favor it.

The committee on public utilities which has been studying the financial problems of the Boston Elevated Railway Company believes that the road needs help financially. It thinks that this is not the time to criticize but to render relief. In relation to the proposal that the Elevated's stock and bond issues be reorganized for disciplinary purposes, the committee says: "We cannot bat one investor over the head while we are beckoning on another."

In its report to the directors and to the chamber, the committee says that the Boston Elevated Railway Company needs money to equip the tunnels now under construction and to provide additional service to meet the needs of the community. It recounts the fact that the company cannot raise more capital as operated at present, that it cannot issue more stock because its stock is now selling below par, that it cannot put out more bonds unless it sells more stock because it has reached the limit of the ratio of bonds to stock allowed by law.

The committee holds that it is to the interest of the public that the Elevated be able to raise additional capital as it is needed. The committee holds that the "chamber is not in a position to say whether the Elevated can be so operated that its net income will be increased sufficiently to enable it to set aside a suitable sum for depreciation, pay a reasonable dividend on its stock and have a sufficient surplus to maintain a stability of investment that will attract new capital."

The committee holds that this decision rests with the state commission and adds that "if the commission finds that improvements in operation cannot be made sufficient to insure this condition of affairs, then the Elevated must have relief."

That "the Elevated probably does need relief" the committee of the chamber says it believes after its investigation. No criticism of the management of the road is made. Reorganization of issues of stocks and bonds is opposed on the ground that "any such reorganization for disciplinary purposes would, moreover, erect an effective barrier against new capital."

Criticism is held to be no remedy for present conditions. The committee says that the Chamber "would put the Elevated in a position properly to perform its function of furnishing adequate up-to-date service to the public and of preventing mistakes of the past from recurring in the future so far as they may be foreseen."

It is advised that plans for relief be permanent in scope, and these methods are proposed:

"By lifting burdens now borne by the company.

"By payments under one form or another from the city or State.

"By securing more revenue in one way or another from those who use the service, either by abolishing some transfers, for example, or even increasing the rate of fare.

"Any burdens formerly imposed because the company was prosperous and could be made to pay something for its privileges should be removed. Certain paving requirements that have little or no relation to street railway service would seem to be in this category.

"Anything that the public can go without cost to itself to make the operation of the road less burdensome is plainly something that should be done. In this category included areas at transfer points seem to fall, if the savings will warrant the change from present practice."

The chamber opposes contributions by the city or the State. Transportation is held to be worth to the public who use it what it costs to produce. The committee says the chamber is in favor of relief that will lift the burden from the company and at the same time afford increased revenue. Abolition of certain free transfers is something to consider, the committee believes.

"If such means are not found to be adequate the chamber is prepared to advocate an increase of fare," says the report. This follows:

"If it should be found that an increase of fare is necessary the chamber will then take a position on whether a zone system, which is economically sound, should be established, or the single fare should be continued by reason of its effect on social and housing conditions and out of consideration of those who have developed outlying districts in the expectation that it would be continued. If the contract for a 5-cent fare is changed, it should be considered whether the original contract gave as an offset any

This advertisement is the SIXTH of a series of TEN, designed to effect closer co-operation between the company and its subscribers. There are three parties to a telephone call—the person calling, the person called, and the operator who connects them. The quality of service rendered is determined by the spirit in which all three work together rather than by the individual effort of any one or two of these three persons. We shall gladly send COMPLETE SETS OF THE SERIES to those desiring them.

Give Numbers Clearly

"SEVNATEFISIX."

Everyone realizes the possibilities of error in telephoning when 7-8-5-6 is asked for in that way.

When numbers are given to our operators in that disconnected, hurried or otherwise indistinct fashion, it is more than likely that there will be an error and a wrong connection made.

THERE IS AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY FOR THE CLEAR ENUNCIATION OF ALL TELEPHONE NUMBERS: the operation of our switchboards is directed wholly by numbers. A wrong number or a misunderstood number invariably means an error call, for which our operators should not always be held responsible.

"SEV-EN EIGHT FI-VE SIX" is the better way to give the above number. Clearly pronounced numbers uttered directly into the telephone transmitter will obviate a majority of error calls.

When you have given a number to our operator, she repeats it. You should listen for that repetition, for then you may correct her if she has misunderstood you. That will save a great deal of delay and trouble; and, if you will also say "Yes" or "That's right," if she repeats properly, she will have your assurance that she is doing her work correctly.



NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

G. W. CONWAY, Division Commercial Supt.

peculiar rights to the company which should now be given up."

The committee holds that the purchase by the State of the Cambridge subway does not seem to be necessary.

REFINED SUGAR PRICES DROPPED

Refined sugar prices dropped 10 cents a 100 pounds at the Boston refineries and wholesale dealers today, bringing the quotations to the lowest point since last September. December has seen wholesale sugar decrease 65 cents a barrel, with retail sugar generally selling at the same price of 8 cents a pound. Today wholesale grocers are selling sugar at \$7.25 a 100 pounds in less than 20 barrel lots, and refineries are quoting \$6.95 a 100 pounds in 100-barrel lots and \$7 to \$7.05 in 20-barrel lots. Buyers for sugar concerns in Boston expect a drop to about \$6.50 a 100 pounds in 100-barrel lots before the end of this week.

Although Cuban sugars usually have invaded the refined market by this time in the year, yet they have not been offered in large quantities, and not until the first or the middle of next month are they expected to be in the market, dealers say. Their approach, however, is given by many as the reason for the drop in prices during December.

One Boston firm is buying sugar from the refineries at \$6.95 in bulk for 100 pounds, and yet is forced to sell retail sugar at 8 cents a pound on account of the high price of cartons from the refineries. In some cases, a buyer said, the two and five-pound cartons cost as high as \$7.65 on the basis of 100 pounds so that not until these quotations are lowered can the retail price be reduced.

POSTAL BANKS ARE SUCCESS IN PORTO RICO

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—On July 31 of this year there were 1741 depositors in the United States postal savings banks here with over \$77,000 on deposit. Little country towns have \$4000 and \$5000 in the Banco del Correo, the accumulated savings of many people. It is, in fact, in the smaller towns having no other banking facilities that the postal banks are doing their best work, for there they are most needed.

Postal savings banks were inaugurated here in January, 1914. Prior to that time, except in the larger cities, there were no safe places for the earnings of the workmen to be placed. Local governmental action was often discussed. In fact the Department of Education at one time started a savings system in connection with the schools. The pennies and nickels came in so rapidly, however, that it was found impracticable to continue the work with the facilities available. The work of the postal authorities is, therefore, filling an especially important need here. The deposits have more than doubled during the past year and the number of depositors has increased over 60 per cent.

EMERGENCY LAW WANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Among the recommendations to be made at a meeting of the special committee of the State conference of mayors in Schenectady Jan. 4 is expected to be one dealing with the use of the eminent domain powers of the Federal Government, the state and the municipalities in time of emergency, to seize and distribute food, compensating the owners later.

Filene's

Women's exceptional NEW coats, silk velours and plush, \$25



20 coats, one or two of a kind, of plush and silk velours, \$25. Some fur trimmed.

Five other styles, in all sizes, in imported and domestic wool velours, broadcloth and heavy knitted mixtures—all lined throughout with Skinner's peau de cygne.

Many have big natural dark raccoon collars, some have big raccoon cuffs and bands around the bottom.

Some are trimmed with "Hudson seal" plush.

Coats of imported silk velvet-velours, \$29.50.

Some with natural or dyed raccoon.

(Filene's—Mail Orders Filled—Fifth Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMIT—BOSTON

Notice to Charge Customers
All Charge Purchases during the
remainder of this month will be
entered upon bill rendered
February 1st, 1917.

Jordan Marsh Company

Special attention given to Mail Orders and Inquiries at all times

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

Other Big Sale Events
Three other events, also in progress,
are the January Mark Down Sale,
January Sale of Silks and January
Fur Sale.

JANUARY WHITE SALE

The Event Which All New England Waits For and Profits By Immense Quantities of Crisp, New Merchandise Underpriced

Imported and Domestic Underwear.

Handkerchiefs by the Thousand.

Plain and Fancy Table Linens.

High Grade White Fabrics.

Newest and Most Attractive Laces.

Flannels of Various Kinds.

Embroideries in Desirable Designs.

Women's Stylish Neckwear.

Smart Styles in Lingerie Waists.

Lace and Embroidered Robes.

Dainty Aprons.

Corsets of Well Known Makes.

Fine Quality Bed Clothing.

DOMESTIC UNDERMUSLINS

COVERS AND DRAWERS	39c
DRAWERS AND COVERS of nainsook and cambric	50c
COVERS, DRAWERS AND LONG SKIRTS	69c
GOWNS, ENVELOPE CHEMISE, STRAIGHT CHEMISE AND COMBINATIONS	69c
GOWNS, SKIRTS, DRAWERS AND COMBINATIONS	1.00
ENVELOPE CHEMISE, STRAIGHT CHEMISE AND CORSET COVERS	1.00
CORSET COVERS, DRAWERS, STRAIGHT AND ENVELOPE CHEMISE, variety of styles	1.50
NIGHTGOWNS, COMBINATIONS AND LONG SKIRTS, several styles	1.50
ENVELOPE CHEMISE AND COMBINATIONS, CHEMISE, lace and embroidery trimmed	1.95
COMBINATIONS, GOWNS AND DRAWERS, fine nainsook and trimmings	1.95
NIGHTGOWNS, SKIRTS, of the best nainsook, lace and embroidery trimmings	2.95
ENVELOPE CHEMISE AND COMBINATIONS, deep lace yokes, ribbon trimmed	2.95
SKIRTS, GOWNS AND COMBINATIONS, with fancy yokes and deep flounces	3.95
NIGHTGOWNS, SKIRTS, with extra fine lace and embroidery trimmings	4.35

PHILIPPINE UNDERMUSLINS

GOWNS, hand scalloped with elaborate embroidered yoke	2.35
GOWNS, very prettily hand embroidered, all hand made	2.95
GOWNS, beautiful embroideries, unusual patterns, hand made and hand embroidered	3.95

FRENCH UNDERMUSLINS

FRENCH DRAWERS, hand embroidered	1.50
FRENCH GOWNS	1.95
FRENCH ENVELOPE CHEMISE, hand embroidery	1.95
FRENCH CHEMISE, solid and eyelet embroidery	2.35
FRENCH SKIRTS AND CORSET COVERS, embroidered and dotted flounces	2.95
FRENCH CHEMISE, different designs	3.65
FRENCH GOWNS	3.95
FRENCH COMBINATIONS	3.95
FRENCH COMBINATIONS, val. trimmed, hand emb'd.	4.95
FRENCH GOWNS AND SKIRTS	4.95
FRENCH COMBINATIONS	5.95
FRENCH CHEMISE, hand embroidered	5.95
FRENCH COMBINATIONS, beautiful hand work	7.95
6-PIECE FRENCH GOWNS, elaborate hand work	13.75

CREPE DE CHINE UNDERWEAR

CAMISOLES, Crepe de Chine or Wash Satin, plain and lace trimmed	.79
CAMISOLES, Crepe de Chine or Wash Satin, plain and lace trimmed	1.00
CAMISOLES, Crepe de Chine or Wash Satin, plain and lace trimmed	1.50
ENVELOPE CHEMISE, Crepe de Chine, several patterns	1.95
ENVELOPE CHEMISE, Crepe de Chine, variety of designs	2.95
ENVELOPE CHEMISE, Crepe de Chine, different patterns and designs	3.95
GOWNS, Crepe de Chine, round and V necks, some torchon trimmed	3.95
GOWNS, Crepe de Chine, pretty designs and tailored effects	4.95
GOWNS, Crepe de Chine	5.95

EXTRA SIZE UNDERWEAR

EXTRA-SIZE DRAWERS, firm material, neatly trimmed	.69
EXTRA-SIZE NIGHTGOWNS, ENVELOPE CHEMISE, special, made to fit a stout figure	.89
EXTRA-SIZE DRAWERS, fine trimmings	1.00
EXTRA-SIZE GOWNS	1.50
EXTRA-SIZE GOWNS	1.95
CREPE DE CHINE BLOUSES	3.95
GEORGETTE BLOUSES	5.00

APRONS

MAIDS' WAITRESS APRONS	95c
MAIDS' WAITRESS APRONS	69c
MAIDS' WAITRESS APRONS	45c
KIMONO GINGHAM APRONS	49c
WAITRESS APRONS	29c
SMALL APRONS	17c

HANDKERCHIEFS

WOMEN'S EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS	1.50
WOMEN'S COLORED HANDKERCHIEFS	1.00
WOMEN'S ODD INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS	12½c
WOMEN'S EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS	25c
MEN'S ODD INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS	25c
MEN'S SILK HANDKERCHIEFS	50c

MISSSES' BLOUSES

LINGERIE AND MIDDIES	69c
LINGERIE, SILK AND STRIPED MIDDIES	1.50
STRIPED MIDDY BLOUSES	89c
CREPE DE CHINE AND LINGERIE BLOUSES	1.95
CREPE DE CHINE AND LACE BLOUSES	2.95

Worthy of Your Special Attention —These Special White Sale Prices on Linens—Bed Clothing White Goods—Embroideries

LINENS

PATTERN TABLECLOTHS, 2 x2 yards	3.00
PATTERN TABLECLOTHS, 2 x2 yards	3.75
PATTERN TABLECLOTHS, 2 x2 yards	5.00
PATTERN TABLECLOTHS, 2 x2 yards	6.00
PATTERN TABLECLOTHS, 2 x2 yards	7.50
PATTERN TABLECLOTHS, 2 x2½ yards	4.00
PATTERN TABLECLOTHS, 2 x2½ yards	6.00
PATTERN TABLECLOTHS, 2 x2½ yards	8.00
PATTERN TABLECLOTHS, 2 x3 yards	1.50
PATTERN TABLECLOTHS, 2 x3 yards	6.00
PATTERN TABLECLOTHS, 2½x2½ yards	8.00
PATTERN TABLECLOTHS, 2½x2½ yards	9.50
70-INCH PURE IRISH LINEN TABLE DAMASK	1.25
70-INCH PURE IRISH LINEN TABLE DAMASK	1.50
72-INCH PURE IRISH LINEN TABLE DAMASK	1.75
72-INCH PURE IRISH LINEN TABLE DAMASK	2.00
ALL PURE IRISH LINEN NAPKINS	2.50
ALL PURE IRISH LINEN NAPKINS	3.70
HEAVY PURE IRISH LINEN NAPKINS	4.50
FINE PURE IRISH LINEN NAPKINS	6.00
HEAVY HUCK TOWELS	20c
HEAVY HUCK TOWELS	25c
HEAVY HUCK TOWELS	35c
FINE QUALITY LINEN HUCK TOWELS	50c
EXTRA HEAVY LINEN HUCK TOWELS	69c
BLEACHED TURKISH BATH TOWELS	18c
BLEACHED TURKISH BATH TOWELS	25c
BLEACHED TURKISH BATH TOWELS	35c
EXTRA HEAVY AND LARGE BATH TOWELS	50c
FULL BLEACH CRASH	10c
SOFT FINISH WHITE CRASH	13c
HEAVY LINEN CRASH	18c
HEAVY LINEN CRASH	22c
HEAVY LINEN CRASH	25c
HEAVY LINEN CRASH	27c
GLASS LINEN, checked	18c
GLASS LINEN, checked	20c
GLASS LINEN, checked	22c
22½x36 IRISH LINEN PILLOW CASES, per pair	1.95
22½x36 IRISH LINEN PILLOW CASES, per pair	2.19
72x 96 PURE LINEN SHEETS, per pair	10.00
90x108 PURE LINEN SHEETS, per pair	11.50
90x 99 PURE LINEN SHEETS, per pair	14.75
1 ROUND FLET CENTERPIECE, 30-inch	12.50
1 ROUND POINT VENISE, 30-inch	30.00
1 ROUND POINT VENISE, 34-inch	27.50
1 ROUND POINT VENISE, 24-inch	35.00
1 ROUND POINT VENISE, 36-inch	17.50
1 ROUND POINT VENISE, 36-inch	50.00
1 OBLONG POINT VENISE, 20x24	12.50
1 CENTERPIECE, fine fllet, round, 36-inch	20.00
1 CENTERPIECE, fllet, 36-inch	17.50
1 CENTERPIECE, fllet, 32-inch	20.00
1 CENTERPIECE, Bruges, 36-inch	12.00
1 CENTERPIECE, Bruges, 27-inch	10.00
1 CENTERPIECE, Point Venise, 30-inch	10.00
2 CENTERPIECES, 45-inch	10.00
1 CENTERPIECE, Point Venise, 45-inch	17.50
1 CLOTH, 72-inch	45.00
1 CLOTH, fine fllet, 72-inch	45.00
1 FINE MOSAIC LUNCHEON SET, 25 pieces	55.00
1 FINE ITALIAN FLET SET, 25 pieces	75.00

WHITE GOODS

36-INCH LONGCLOTH, 12 yards to a piece	1.59
36-INCH LONGCLOTH, 12 yards to a piece	2.95
IMPORTED FANCY CREPES, 38 inches wide	25c
NAINSOOK, 39 inches wide, fine sheer quality, 10 yards to a piece	2.39
RATINE, 38 inches wide	45c
PLISSE, 30 inches wide, excellent for underwear	15c
DOTTED CREPE, 30 inches wide	25c
RAMIE SUITING, 32 inches wide	12½c
ALL LINEN SUITING, 32 inches wide	25c
IMPORTED CRINKLED CREPE, 40 inches wide	25c
ALL REMNANTS OF PLAIN AND FANCY WHITE GOODS marked down to one half and less prices.	

EMBROIDERIES

IMPORTED EDGES AND INSERTIONS	17c
IMPORTED EDGES AND INSERTIONS	25c
IMPORTED SKIRTINGS, 12 and 16 inches wide	25c
IMPORTED ALLOVERS, embroidered on muslin	29c
IMPORTED BATISTE AND SWISS EDGES	29c
27-INCH FLOUNCINGS	59c
IMPORTED SAMPLE STRIPS OF SCALLOPS, 4½-yard pieces	59c
IMPORTED FLOUNCINGS, 45 inches wide	95c
IMPORTED FLOUNCINGS, 45 inches wide	1.19
IMPORTED FLOUNCINGS, 45 inches wide	1.39
11 EMBROIDERED ROBES	3.75
2 PRINCESS LACE PIANO SCARFS	5.00
1 PRINCESS LACE PIANO SCARF	3.50
HAND-EMBROIDERED WHITE ROBES	19.50
HAND-EMBROIDERED WHITE ROBES	12.50

BED CLOTHING

IMPORTED BLANKETS, 78x92	12.50
IMPORTED BLANKETS, 72x90	11.50
IMPORTED BLANKETS, 60x84	8.50
IMPORTED BLANKETS, 72x90	10.00
IMPORTED BLANKETS, 60x84	8.50
WOOL AND COTTON BLANKETS, white, a pair	4.00
WOOL AND COTTON BLANKETS, white, a pair	3.50
WOOL AND COTTON BLANKETS, gray, a pair	3.00
WOOL AND COTTON BLANKETS, single size	4.00
CAMPING BLANKETS, 64x84, each	3.00
COTTON-FILLED COMFORTS, each	2.50
COTTON-FILLED COMFORTS, each	1.75
WOOL-FILLED COMFORTS, each	4.25
SINGLE-BED SETS (slightly soiled)	4.00
FULL-SIZE SATIN SPREADS, each	4.00
SINGLE-SIZE SPREADS	3.00
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC SPREADS, white and colored, single, three-quarter and double-bed sizes, slightly soiled from handling in department, also odd lots at greatly reduced prices.	

BLEACHED SHEETS, 90x108, each	95c
BLEACHED SHEETS, 81x 99, each	85c
BLEACHED SHEETS, 72x 99, each	75c
BLEACHED SHEETS, 63x 99, each	70c
BLEACHED SHEETS, 64x 99, each	60c
PILLOW CASES, 42x38½, each	24c
PILLOW CASES, 45x38½, each	25c
TUBING PILLOW CASES, 45x38½, each	22c
45-INCH PILLOW TUBING, a yard	19c
42-INCH PILLOW TUBING, a yard	17c
36-INCH BLEACHED COTTON, a yard	10c

FLANNELS

EMBROIDERED FLANNEL REMNANTS	59c
WHITE FLANNEL, fine quality, 34 inches wide	55c
WHITE FLANNEL, 34 inches wide	39c
BLEACHED DOMET FLANNEL, very fine	10c
UNBLEACHED DOMET FLANNEL, 32 inches wide, 10 to 15 yards	12½c
SCOTCH SHIRTING FLANNEL, gray and white	25c
36-INCH PAJAMA FLANNEL	12½c
54-INCH SILENCE CLOTH	60c

LINGERIE BLOUSES

FRENCH HAND-MADE BLOUSES	24.95
FRENCH HAND-MADE BLOUSES	19.95
FRENCH HAND-MADE BLOUSES	16.95
FRENCH HAND-MADE BLOUSES	13.95
FRENCH HAND-MADE BLOUSES	9.95
FRENCH HAND-MADE BLOUSES	11.95
FINE LINGERIE BLOUSES	7.95
FINE LINGERIE BLOUSES	6.95
LINGERIE WAISTS, in voile and batiste	3.95
LINGERIE WAISTS, embroidery and lace trimmed	2.95
LINGERIE WAISTS, many pretty models	2.00
LINGERIE WAISTS, trills, fancy and tailored	1.00

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR

COLLARS, various styles	3.95
COLLARS, various styles	2.95
COLLARS, various styles	1.95
COLLARS, various styles	1.50
COLLARS, various styles	1.00
COLLARS, various styles	.50
COLLARS, various styles	.25
GUIMPES AND VESTES	1.95
GUIMPES AND VESTES	3.95
GUIMPES AND VESTES	2.95
GUIMPES AND VESTES	1.95
GUIMPES AND VESTES	1.50
GUIMPES AND VESTES	1.00
GUIMPES AND VESTES	.50
GUIMPES AND VESTES	.25
FANCY SILK SCARFS	6.50
FANCY SILK SCARFS	4.95
FANCY SILK SCARFS	3.50
FANCY SILK SCARFS	2.50
FANCY SILK SCARFS	1.50
FANCY SILK SCARFS	.95
MARABOU AND OSTRICH SCARFS and CAPES	4.95
MARABOU AND OSTRICH SCARFS and CAPES	3.95
MARABOU AND OSTRICH SCARFS and CAPES	2.95
MARABOU AND OSTRICH SCARFS and CAPES	1.95
MARABOU AND OSTRICH MUFFS	5.95
MARABOU MUFFS	4.95
MARABOU MUFFS	3.95
MARABOU MUFFS	3.50
SILK TIES AND BOWS	.25
SILK TIES AND BOWS	12½c
BOUDOIR CAPS	1.50
BOUDOIR CAPS	.95
BOUDOIR CAPS	.50
BOUDOIR CAPS	.25

LACES

SILK NET IN 43 SHADES, very fine quality, 40 inches wide, a yard	85c
WHITE BRETONNE LACES, hand run, made in Brussels, unusual value, 10 to 22 inches wide, a yard	1.35
SILVER AND GOLD LACE FLOUNCES, good quality, 15 to 24 inches wide, a yard	98c
BEAUTIFUL NOVELTY NET LACE FLOUNCES, embroidered in silver, gold, and colors, the finest quality made, 24 to 34 inches wide, a yard	1.89
SILVER AND GOLD LACE FLOUNCES, very fine quality, 18 to 27 inches wide, a yard	1.49
NOVELTY NET LACE FLOUNCES, embroidered in metal and colors, 16 to 24 inches wide, a yard	98c
NOVELTY NET LACE BANDS AND EDGES, embroidered in metal and colors, a yard	98c
SILVER, GOLD AND NOVELTY LACE BANDS AND EDGES, a yard	49c
CHANTILLY LACE FLOUNCES IN WHITE AND CREAM, 16 to 22 inches wide, a yard	98c
SILVER, GOLD AND NOVELTY NET LACE FLOUNCES, EDGES AND HANDS, a yard	69c
1 SPANGLED EVENING WRAP IN PERSIAN COLORS, made in Paris	89.00
1 BLACK MARQUISE LACE ROBE	35.00
1 BLACK AND ONE WHITE OPALESCENT TUNIC	27.50
6 EMBROIDERED NET LACE ROBES IN WHITE AND COLORS, each	7.95
SPANGLED NET TUNICS IN BLACK AND OPALESCENT, each	9.75
SPANGLED NET TUNICS IN BLACK AND OPALESCENT, each	7.50

MISSSES' COTTON UNDERWEAR

GIRLS' KNICKERBOCKERS, scalloped edge trimming, 2 to 10 years	19c
GIRLS' FINE QUALITY STRAIGHT LEG DRAWERS, 2 to 14 years	39c
GIRLS' EMBROIDERY-TRIMMED DRAWERS AND SKIRTS	50c
MISSSES' ENVELOPE CHEMISE AND GIRLS' GOWNS AND SKIRTS	79c
MISSSES' EMBROIDERY-FLOUNCE SKIRTS AND FANCY COMBINATIONS	95c
ONE-PIECE FLANNELLETTE PAJAMAS	79c
GIRLS' AND MISSSES' PRINCESS SLIPS, colored and white	2.39
MISSSES' SILK PETTICOATS, assorted colors	2.95
MISSSES' SILK PETTICOATS, beautiful changeable and plain silks	3.95
MISSSES' SATEN PETTICOATS, black, faun and blue shades	75c

WOMEN'S KNIT UNDERWEAR

UNION SUITS, imported	2.95
UNION SUITS, pure linen	1.79
UNION SUITS, wool mixtures	1.19
UNION SUITS, broken lots	98c
UNION SUITS, cotton	69c
SILK VESTS, soiled	1.98
SWISS VESTS, soiled	98c
VESTS AND PANTS, wool mixtures	85c
VESTS AND PANTS, pure linen	85c
SWISS VESTS, fancy	69c
SWISS RIBBED VESTS, fancy	25c

CHILDREN'S KNIT UNDERWEAR

GIRLS' AND BOYS' UNION SUITS, broken lots	50c
BOYS' MERINO UNION SUITS, broken lots	1.95
CHILDREN'S MERINO VESTS AND PANTS, broken sizes	45c

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

Isakcha and is now attacking the bridgehead of Matchin.

The official statement from general headquarters issued last evening reads:

No large actions are reported from the west or east fronts. In Rumania progress continues. On the Macedonian front there have been no incidents of importance.

Western front: There was an artillery duel of temporary severity in the Wytchachte sector. With the remaining armies the activity did not pass the usual measure. The night in most sectors was calm.

Monday—An official statement issued by the War Office yesterday reads:

Front of Archduke Joseph: In the wooded Carpathians the artillery fire temporarily increased in the Ludova and Krlibaba sectors. North of the Uzul Valley the Russians again launched an attack. After an unsuccessful advance they gained a footing on a height of the Magyars Ridge.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: By the operations of the Dobrudja army, our opponents have been pushed into the northwestern corner of the country. The north bank of the Danube on both sides of Tulche is under the fire of our guns.

The statement regarding operations on the Franco-Belgian front reads:

Western front: On both sides of Wiltje, in the Ypres salient, British detachments, after strong artillery activity, attacked our positions at dawn. They were repulsed.

On the rest of the front for the most part there was unfavorable weather, and the artillery activity was not great.

Of the operations on the Russian front the statement says that no important events occurred.

Sunday—The following official statement was issued from general headquarters last evening:

On the west front, because of the unfavorable weather, there was only slight activity. On the east front nothing of importance occurred.

Dobrudja has been cleared of our opponents with the exception of the terrain between Macin and Isakcha.

In the Lake Doiran region there was slight artillery activity.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Further official details are given in the War Office statement issued under Sunday's date of the daylight raid recently conducted by British troops on the Franco-Belgian front north of Arras. The statement reads:

We entered enemy trenches last night in the neighborhood of Hebuterne. Dugouts occupied by the enemy forces were bombed and prisoners were taken.

Gas was successfully discharged by us yesterday evening against the enemy trenches west of Messines.

Intermittent artillery activity continued, particularly on the right of our line between the Somme and Hebuterne. Northeast of Morval an enemy working party was caught by our fire. Our heavy artillery shelled enemy battery positions opposite Neuve Chapelle and Festubert.

Further particulars regarding the raid by us north of Arras and reported in the communiqué of the 20th and 21st show the operation was more successful than at first reported. The raid took place in the afternoon, in broad daylight, after careful preparation. Two lines of enemy trenches were penetrated on a 400-yard front, and all the objectives aimed at were reached. Our troops remained in the enemy trenches, which were badly damaged, for a period of one and one-half hours. All our opponents' dugouts were methodically searched, and blown in before returning. One German officer and 57 men of other ranks were made prisoners.

The official British statement on operations on the Macedonian front issued under Sunday's date is as follows:

On Saturday we raided an enemy position northwest of Sere, on the Struma front. Our aircraft successfully bombed Xanthi station and an enemy transport column there. One enemy airplane was destroyed and a second brought down by our airplanes.

Today's official statement on the Macedonian operations reads:

On the Doiran front: We successfully raided the enemy troops' main line trenches between Lake Doiran and Doldzell, inflicting serious loss and destroying several gun emplacements.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The War Office issued the following statement yesterday regarding military operations on the French front:

On the Aves a surprise attack on one of our small posts northeast of Canny was repulsed by hand grenades.

In the region of Roye one of our detachments penetrated, near the Amiens road, a trench of our opponents, the occupants of which fled after suffering some losses.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the activity of the artillery was maintained at a rather lively rate in the region of Louvemont and Les Chambrettes.

The night was calm on the remainder of the front.

The bulletin issued by the War Office last night reads:

The day was relatively calm along the whole front.

On the Somme front three German airplanes were brought down by our pilots on Dec. 24. The first machine fell in flames south of Epenancourt;

the second crashed to the earth near Omeicourt; the third fell in the direction of Liencourt.

On the night of Dec. 24-25 one of our air squadrons bombed our opponents' aviation ground at Vraignes as well as ammunition depots at Athies, Ennemain and Mons en Chaussée.

Eastern theater: A violent artillery struggle took place in the region north of Monastir.

Monday—The communication issued by the War Office last night on the campaign in France reads:

Artillery action, lively in character, occurred at various points along the front, particularly on both sides of the Ancre, in the sectors of Quenoy and Canny, as well as on the right bank of the Meuse.

In Champagne a sudden attack by our opponents on our trenches west of Auberive was easily repulsed. Everywhere else calm prevailed.

Belgian communication: A German patrol attempted to attack during the course of the night a Belgian post north of Steenstraete, but was repulsed with losses. There was considerable artillery activity at various points on the Belgian front, notably in the direction of Dixmude and Houtain, where our batteries effectively shelled our opponent's positions.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—The war office statement issued yesterday says:

Western front: On the River Bysritz our scouts made some successful reconnaissances in the region of Stary Lislo, capturing a number of prisoners, rifles and hand-grenades.

In the wooded Carpathians and on the Moldavian frontier, in the region north of the Uzul Valley, the enemy troops by several repeated attacks following artillery preparation attempted to recapture the heights occupied by us yesterday. Our troops allowed the enemy forces to approach our trenches and then fired at almost point-blank range and also threw hand-grenades upon them. All counterattacks were repelled and the enemy troops suffered heavy losses. In the course of the day we took eight officers and 218 men prisoners and captured two guns and one trench mortar.

Rumanian front: In the region of the Casino River and in the Franchia Mountains the enemy forces continued their attacks and pushed back the Rumanian troops in some places.

From 11 a. m. the Austro-Germans violently bombed our troops with light and heavy artillery on both sides of the Buzeu-Rimnik road and the region of Saharychoul and Balenechoul. The enemy fire was particularly fierce north of the road, where they launched attacks and captured a height south of Rakovachen. Our troops counter-attacked and dislodged the enemy forces from this height, but our detachments soon abandoned it again, as the Austro-Germans were sweeping it with shells.

All enemy attacks in other regions of the left bank of the Danube, which were extremely fierce in the neighborhood of Droguil, were repelled by our fire.

In Dobrudja the left wing of our troops abandoned Isakcha and Tulche, which places were occupied by the Austro-Germans.

On the right flank an artillery duel took place throughout the whole day. It was especially violent in the region of the Danube village of Grecha.

Caucasus front: There was an exchange of fire, with reconnaissances by our scouts.

Monday—The following official communication was issued yesterday:

After an attack by artillery and rifle fire against our bridgehead near the village of Boldura our opponents attempted an offensive, but were dispersed by our fire. Enemy attempts against our advanced posts on the Bystritsa, in the region of the village of Liachovichy, south of Bohorodany, were easily repulsed. Near the village of Kablonka, west of Zolowimy, our scouts surrounded and made prisoner an enemy field post.

In the wooded Carpathians, after artillery preparation, we attacked enemy trenches on the heights north of the River Suss and captured some of them after violent hand-to-hand fighting, taking three machine guns, five officers and 100 men. We are consolidating the slopes south of the captured heights.

Caucasus front: The situation is unchanged.

Rumanian front: Throughout the day our opponents were active in the region between Kassina and Zaballa villages. In the region of Galberenu and Droguil our opponents, under cover of their heavy artillery, repeatedly attacked us. Desperate fighting continued here throughout the day. In the region of Batogu and Villau we repulsed five weak enemy attempts to take the offensive.

In Dobrudja our opponents continued to attack our troops, who withdrew toward Isakcha.

Some enemy airplanes dropped bombs on the region of the Yanka railway station on the Buzeu-Braila line. German airplanes landed and an officer and two soldiers were made prisoner.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The War Office yesterday issued the following statement regarding military operations on the Austro-Italian front:

Between St. Elvio and Garda there were artillery actions which were rather more violent than elsewhere in the Tonale and Ledro valleys. We shelled some transport columns on the Passubio and in the upper Adige basin.

On the Julian front under the cover of a thick mist enemy patrols reached by surprise our positions on Point 86, southeast of Gorizia. They were driven off and left some prisoners in our hands.

On the Carso some encounters between patrols occurred. During the evening the enemy troops shelled Monfalcone and Point 144 with great violence, but were soon silenced by our artillery.

ROAD BUILDERS ARE PLANNING FOR CONVENTION

Special Efforts Are Being Made to Make Event in Boston in February Attractive to Wives and Daughters of Delegates

Plans for the fourteenth annual convention of the American Road Builders Association, which will be held in Mechanics Building during the week of Feb. 5, are nearly completed. In connection with the convention, there will be held the eighth National Good Roads Show and the seventh American Good Roads Congress.

Unusual attention is to be given to entertainments for the delegates by the committee in charge. Special efforts are being made to secure a large attendance of the wives and daughters of the delegates, and a program is being prepared for their benefit.

The convention and the good roads show will open in Mechanics Building on Monday, Feb. 5, and present arrangements call for a reception on that evening. The following evening the Massachusetts Highway Commission will provide an entertainment for the delegates in Convention Hall. The annual dinner of the association will be given at the Copley-Plaza on Wednesday evening, Feb. 7.

The convention was held in February for the first time last year. The change from December to February, the directors of the association believe, was highly beneficial in that it enabled newly-elected road and street officials to be present, and coming as it does before the active work of the new season opens, many officials are able to attend who would be unable to do so at a later date.

Of Massachusetts, as a pioneer in the construction of good roads, the association says in its announcement of the convention: "It is particularly fitting that Boston should be chosen as the place of gathering of road builders. It is the seat of the government of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which, as every road builder knows, is a pioneer in the good roads movement; the State to which engineers and others journey from all parts of the country to inspect the roads and to gain knowledge which will aid them in their work."

From the standpoint of educational value the National Good Roads Show will be one of the most important features of the gathering. The latest developments in road building and paving machinery, appliances and materials will be displayed in Mechanics Building in a manner calculated to insure convenience of inspection and study. The exhibits will include illustrations of approved methods of road building and street paving, labor-saving machinery, and samples and analyses of paving materials.

According to the custom of the past six years the American Good Roads Congress will be held during the convention. The purpose of the congress is to bring together individuals of all classes interested in roads and streets from the technical, as well as the civic, point of view.

The official membership of the congress includes delegates appointed by governors of states, mayors of cities, and educational, commercial and civic organizations interested in the good roads movement, and the members of the American Road Builders Association. In addition, all persons who are interested in the work of the congress are invited to attend the sessions and participate in the proceedings.

BOSTON SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION REFORM ADVISED

(Continued from page one)

the judgment of the commission not more than three assistant superintendents should be employed at not more than \$4500 a year each.

That the business agent be made responsible to the superintendent.

That the secretary of the School Committee report to the superintendent.

That, as the offices of the business agent and the secretary become vacant, the salaries to be paid the holders of such offices should be considered again by the School Committee.

That the schoolhouse custodian be made subordinate to the superintendent of schools.

That the School Committee direct its attention to the unclean conditions of the schools.

That the Board of Apportionment and the Salary Board be abolished, if the above reorganization is adopted and the superintendent is made chief executive officer.

That the district supervision of elementary schools as outlined in the survey committee's report be adopted at once by the School Committee so that Boston may begin as early as possible to secure the estimated savings of upwards of \$45,000 a year.

That the junior high school system be adopted for Boston, consisting of the seventh and eighth grades in elementary schools and the first grade in high schools, so that the large savings in salaries (\$188,700 estimated) and the large savings in school equipment and building be made possible.

That the proper number of "heads of departments" in high schools be studied by the School Committee and changes made to conform to the present needs.

That a proper quota of pupils in special classes be established by the School Committee and that the special classes be grouped in one school as often as practicable.

That men junior assistants when appointed junior masters be given an increase of \$144 a year instead of the present lump sum of \$576, until their maximum is reached.

That the salaries of masters of high schools be recast, so as to provide within minimum and maximum limits compensation on the basis of pupils in average attendance in schools.

That the ratio of one doctor to two nurses be adopted by the School Committee in providing medical inspection for the pupils.

That the School Committee direct the director of school hygiene to have a further special examination made of the children in the schools to discover pupils with defective hearing, and that they be transferred to the Horace Mann School.

That classes for children with speech defects be extended as early as practicable by the School Committee.

That consideration be given to the recommendation of the survey committee that practice teachers from private kindergartens be allowed to serve as special assistants in overcrowded kindergarten rooms.

That the director of kindergartens be consulted hereafter in drawing plans for kindergarten accommodations.

That at the present time no change be made in the continued existence of the Schoolhouse Department as an independent department and that the membership of the Schoolhouse Commission include an architect and a builder of high standing.

The recommendations of the survey committee of which Dr. James H. Van Sickle, superintendent of schools of Springfield, Mass., was chairman, are practically endorsed by the Finance Commission, with the exception of the transfer of its duties to the School Committee. On this point the commission says:

"The Finance Commission feels that on account of the long struggle which has been necessary to separate the school department from the influence of politics the granting of schoolhouse accommodations to the School Committee would be productive of political intrigue and would, on the whole, be harmful to the school system. As long as the selection of lands and the building of schoolhouses is divorced from the School Committee's control the school children of Boston will have a chance to receive a higher type of education."

BOOKKEEPING OF EDISON LIGHTING PLANT CRITICIZED

Commissioner Schaff Attacks Methods at Hearing on Terms of Contract Between Company and the City of Boston

Bookkeeping methods of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company were criticized by Commissioner Morris Schaff at a hearing given by the Gas and Electric Light Commission at the State House today on the terms of the contract between the city of Boston and the company for street lighting.

The company was represented by Leonard Wallace, who confined his statements chiefly to the proving of items of expense on contract for work done during the fiscal year of 1914. He said that the company paid the Lundum Electric & Machine Company \$13,769.45 for work done in connection with the contract with the city of Boston.

In cross-examination, John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel for Boston, drew from Mr. Wallace the statement that the company charged the city \$10,030.75 for this same work on its lighting account. Mr. Sullivan intimated that not more than \$4000 of this expense item should have been charged against the city, as work amounting to \$9000 was done on the account of the property of the company.

Commissioner Schaff interrupted the cross-examination and asked Mr. Wallace: "What is the idea of the Edison company in prorating all these accounts like you have testified this morning? The board and I would like an explanation of this."

"The purpose of this is to have the division superintendents able to keep or get an idea of their expenses, which we term normal, so they can tell at any time what their running expenses are for the previous month or year," answered Mr. Wallace.

In his reply Commissioner Schaff declared that the expenses of an electric light company could not be considered normal at the present time, but rather that they should be considered abnormal.

"I do not believe in this system," continued Commissioner Schaff. "Your expenses will not have any direct bearing or effect on the stocks or bonds and the ordinary consumer is not interested in them. I want this company, when it files its expenses on June 30, 1917, with the board, to show every expense they have ever had and be able to account for it."

Several times Commissioner Schaff criticized the company's system of prorating bills over several months instead of charging them to the month in which they were paid.

Mr. Wallace stated that the primary purpose of prorating the bills was to keep track of extraordinary expenses. In answer to Mr. Sullivan's question as to what the company considered an extraordinary expense Mr. Wallace said:

"Our idea in prorating the tax bills is this. If we charge them all to one month's expenses, the taxes would more than offset our profits for that month. Consequently we prorate them for the 12 months of the fiscal year ending Nov. 30."

"I don't want to judge these accounts too harshly before having them audited by our own experts," said Commissioner Schaff. "All I am interested in is to see that when the accounts are filed here for your company they are correct and true in every form and detail."

Mr. Wallace was asked to file with the commission an account of the money received by the company from the sale of stocks and bonds from 1900 to the present time. He was asked to prepare this account independent of the services of Arthur S. Knight, a consulting auditor for the company. He said that it would take him three months to prepare the account, but Commissioner Schaff maintained that it should be ready for presentation in three days.

Under the terms of the existing contract the company supplies approximately 9500 street lights. For the 800-candle power magnetite lights equipped with a 500-watt direct current arc lamps, the city pays the standard rate of \$36 per year plus 1.6 cents per hour of lighting. For the 40-candlepower lights the fixed charge is \$10.80 per year plus 1.4 cents per hour for lighting, and for the 60-candlepower the fixed charge is \$12 per year and .3 cents per hour for lighting.

At the opening of the afternoon session Mr. Sullivan began an examination of Mr. Wallace relative to the "white way" on Huntington Avenue. At the time this "white way" was opened the Huntington Avenue Improvement Association and 38 subscribers contributed a total of \$4525.74 toward the construction and operating expenses.

Mr. Sullivan charged that there was some confusion in the books of the company regarding the construction costs of the "white way." He said that the company had charged this expense to the lighting account of Boston, whereas he thought that it should be considered as a contract between the company and certain individuals, although the city is now bearing the total expense of the lighting.

AUTOIST GIVEN THREE MONTHS

Amilio Ambrosio of 165 Cottage Street, East Boston, pleaded guilty to a charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor, in the Charlestown Municipal Court this morning, and was given a three-months' sentence to the House of Correction by Judge Charles S. Sullivan. He appealed from this sentence and

BOOKKEEPING OF EDISON LIGHTING PLANT CRITICIZED

Commissioner Schaff Attacks Methods at Hearing on Terms of Contract Between Company and the City of Boston

Bookkeeping methods of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company were criticized by Commissioner Morris Schaff at a hearing given by the Gas and Electric Light Commission at the State House today on the terms of the contract between the city of Boston and the company for street lighting.

The company was represented by Leonard Wallace, who confined his statements chiefly to the proving of items of expense on contract for work done during the fiscal year of 1914. He said that the company paid the Lundum Electric & Machine Company \$13,769.45 for work done in connection with the contract with the city of Boston.

In cross-examination, John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel for Boston, drew from Mr. Wallace the statement that the company charged the city \$10,030.75 for this same work on its lighting account. Mr. Sullivan intimated that not more than \$4000 of this expense item should have been charged against the city, as work amounting to \$9000 was done on the account of the property of the company.

Commissioner Schaff interrupted the cross-examination and asked Mr. Wallace: "What is the idea of the Edison company in prorating all these accounts like you have testified this morning? The board and I would like an explanation of this."

"The purpose of this is to have the division superintendents able to keep or get an idea of their expenses, which we term normal, so they can tell at any time what their running expenses are for the previous month or year," answered Mr. Wallace.

In his reply Commissioner Schaff declared that the expenses of an electric light company could not be considered normal at the present time, but rather that they should be considered abnormal.

"I do not believe in this system," continued Commissioner Schaff. "Your expenses will not have any direct bearing or effect on the stocks or bonds and the ordinary consumer is not interested in them. I want this company, when it files its expenses on June 30, 1917, with the board, to show every expense they have ever had and be able to account for it."

Several times Commissioner Schaff criticized the company's system of prorating bills over several months instead of charging them to the month in which they were paid.

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PLAN TO ENROLL YOUNG RESERVE IS PRESENTED

Universal Military Training System Explained Before a Senate Committee by Col. Webb C. Hayes of Ohio

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Plans for a universal military training system involving no interference with the National Guard and designed to avoid strong objection which has developed to one-year training methods, were placed before the Senate Military Committee today by Col. Webb C. Hayes of Ohio. They were worked out by Colonel Hayes and Colonel Foote, who are in charge of the artillery school at Fort Monroe. Colonel Foote will be called before the committee early in January.

It is proposed to create a trained military citizenship by enrolling all youths when they reach the age of 17 years and training them for a period of three months each summer for four successive years. The 435 congressional districts are the units selected for securing personal military service and training equally throughout the Union. It is estimated 1,000,000 boys reach the age of 17 each year. Exemplifying for all causes about 50 percent of these, 1200 will be available in each congressional district. This would constitute in the first year one regiment and a brigade of 4800 after four years to be trained annually in each district.

Enrollment would be on the 16th of June each year. A new bureau in the War Department to handle the reserve would be created.

One field officer and a captain would be detailed to each training camp to act also as recruiting officers during the remaining nine months of the year. Headquarters, supply depots and training grounds for each district would be selected by military officials.

Captains and lieutenants would be taken from the National Guard. Reserve officers and officers training corps would receive the pay of regular officers of their rank during the training season from June 16 to Sept. 16.

SWEDISH STEAMER MINED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department received reports from Lloyds today stating that the Swedish steamer Skiftet has been mined off the coast of Finland. All the crew and 60 of the passengers were drowned, it is reported.

PROTECTION OF RIDERS UPHELD

The efforts of the railroads and trolley lines to protect patrons from the annoyance of riding with drunken men has received additional support as commendation in an editorial in the latest issue of the Current Events, the Chamber of Commerce publication, which says:

"The action of the Boston & Maine and the Elevated roads in declaring their intention of excluding 'drunks' from their cars is one which receives the approval of every decent citizen. It is only to be regretted that this was not done long ago. And it is also to be hoped that the new rule will be vigorously enforced."

"There is no reason why law-abiding and sober citizens, be they men or women, should not be permitted to travel on public conveyances at a late hour of the night without being subjected to the annoyances of those under the influence of liquor. Yet we have too frequently noticed, of late, a tendency on the part of those in charge of cars to wink at disturbances of drunks. Let us hope that the recent edicts will be punctiliously enforced by the employees of the two roads."

GOVERNOR AT WORK ON HIS INAUGURAL

Governor McCall will be hard at work this week on his inaugural message, to be delivered to the incoming Legislature a week from Thursday. The subject of social insurance is one that will receive some attention at the hands of the Governor, according to a statement made today, and he also will propose, it is expected, that some provision be made to furnish the constitutional convention that will convene next summer, with some of the data that it will need.

PROGRESSIVE REVISION TO BE AIM OF LIBERALS

Organization for the Purpose of
Securing Such Amendments to
State Constitution as Referen-
dum and Initiative Is Urged

Some of the political leaders of Massachusetts who have been identified with the Union for a Progressive Constitution have issued a public "appeal to liberals of all parties" to organize for the purpose of securing "progressive" amendments, more particularly the initiative and referendum, to the State constitution, a revision of which is to be considered at the Constitutional Convention to be held in June, 1917.

An organization is urged as a means of using to better advantage the strength of the progressives, who are said to constitute a majority of the State's electorate. It is claimed that conservatives and reactionaries, both corporations and individuals, will combine to attempt the defeat of progressive amendments. The very fact that the election of delegates is to be non-partisan will tend to develop a contest between liberals and conservatives, it is said.

Probably the most important statement in the appeal is that the organization of liberals will endeavor to have constitutional amendments which may be favored by the convention submitted separately to the voters. This method is favored rather than the submission of a complete revision of the Constitution, which the people must accept or reject in its entirety.

Among the signers of the appeal are a number of organized labor leaders. Organized labor is specially interested in the initiative and referendum because it is expected to give labor additional and powerful leverage in the making of State laws. Organized as it is, labor will not find it difficult to secure the signatures of 30,000 or 50,000 registered voters, or whatever number may be necessary to have laws submitted to the voters for acceptance or rejection.

Prohibitionists and Socialists, as well as Republicans, Democrats and former Progressives, are said to be among the leaders interested in the liberal organization, all of whose names, it was stated, are not signed to the appeal.

Whereas a positive position in favor of the initiative and referendum has been taken by the liberals, they have taken no position regarding an elective judiciary.

The signers of the appeal, among whom Democrats and former Progressives predominate, are:

"George W. Anderson, United States District Attorney; Charles Sumner Bird, manufacturer; Edward A. Filene, merchant; David I. Walsh, former Governor; Alvan T. Fuller, Congressman; Matthew Hale, Progressive national committee; Harry P. Jennings, President Boston Central Labor Union; Richard H. Long, manufacturer; George F. Mahoney, President Local 142, I. B. E. W.; F. Walter Mullen, vice-president Massachusetts Brotherhood A. F. of L.; Joseph Walker, speaker House of Representatives.

The appeal says in part:

"It is unnecessary to remind you that all the opponents of progressive policies are organized, as in their right, and have many champions who will present their views upon proposed constitutional amendments. Who is to do the necessary work of shaping and advocating proper amendments in the interest of the great mass of people whose constant struggle for a livelihood prevents them from giving much time and attention to public questions?"

"The general purposes for which this organization will work are:

"(1) The elimination of political partisanship from the convention.

"(2) The submission of amendments adopted by the convention to the people separately for ratification or rejection.

"(3) The adoption of an amendment to the constitution that will give the voters a right to veto laws passed by the Legislature and to adopt laws that the Legislature refuses to pass."

"The appeal announces that local branches are to be formed all over the State later to conduct an educational campaign. Lawrence G. Brooks of 53 State Street, Boston, is to receive the names of applicants for membership in the organization. Mr. Brooks lives in Medford and is a former treasurer of the Progressive State committee. He announced last night that 100,000 circulars seeking members will be sent out as soon as possible.

TUSKEGEE EXTENDS ITS RURAL SCHOOLS

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Acting Principal Warren Logan, in his report to the trustees of Tuskegee Institute, says the extension activities during the year have been many and varied. Ninety-two rural schools have been completed, and an authorization to proceed with the building of an additional 100 rural schoolhouses has been received. "The spirit of cooperation which is being promoted among white and colored people alike in Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi and other states where these schools are being built is most encouraging."

TORONTO MOVES TO STOP CAR CROWDING

TORONTO, Ont.—The Board of Control has notified the Toronto Street Railway Company that henceforth the penalty for allowing the cars to be overcrowded will be \$500 instead of \$50, as heretofore.

REPUBLICANS AID PROHIBITION IN OHIO REALIGNMENT

Campaign to Be Renewed for
"Dry" Amendment in 1917—
Democrats Accused

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—"All Ohio 'dry' in 1917." Again this slogan is being heard in this State, and from all indications Ohio is on the verge of another determined contest between the prohibition and the anti-prohibition elements. It seems certain that a State-wide prohibition amendment will be launched next year. The call for a conference of Anti-Saloon League trustees, to be followed by a State convention in Columbus, has been issued from headquarters. The conference will be held Jan. 16, and the convention on the 17th and 18th. Although it is announced that the meetings in January will decide whether the prohibition issue will be put to a vote next year, many say that this already has been decided upon and that merely definite plans for the campaign remain to be worked out. It is said that the plan favored is to seek the repeal of the home-rule constitutional amendment and have a State-wide "dry" amendment passed in 1917. The nature of the campaign has been virtually decided upon, it is said, as the result of an informal referendum among prohibition leaders of almost all counties in the State.

The opinion seems unanimous that 1917 is the time to wage a successful campaign, according to J. A. White, Anti-Saloon League superintendent. Mr. White has invited cooperation of all church organizations, W. C. T. U. branches, labor organizations, granges and other bodies which wish to become affiliated in the campaign.

That the prohibition workers are not waiting until the January conference is indicated by the fact that an elaborate itinerary and prominent speakers have been put into action already. On Nov. 16, the campaign opened in Cincinnati, with a prohibition address by former Senator Watson. In Toledo, Richmond Pearson Hobson spoke for the Anti-Saloon League on Dec. 3. According to an announcement by Wayne B. Wheeler, national counsel for the league, this was the beginning of organization of the northwestern Ohio counties for the "dry" campaign.

Following the defeat of Gov. Frank B. Willis, Republican, the prohibition situation took on an acute angle, inasmuch as it became associated definitely with the two major political parties. The known "dry" leanings of Mr. Willis are said to have caused the liquor interests to go to the assistance of James M. Cox, Democrat, who was elected Governor. In retaliation, it is said, the Republican organization may give support to the dry movement, or at least not oppose it as vigorously as it otherwise would have done. "We'll vote the State dry" is the word heard often from Republicans who resent the aid given Governor-Elect Cox by the liquor interests.

Florida Amendment

Anti-Saloon League Head Says Pro-
hibition Bill Will Pass

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Superintendent Kent Pendleton of the Florida Anti-Saloon League, is enthusiastic over the result of the recent election of members to the Florida Legislature for 1917, and claims to have a safe working majority in both houses pledged to vote for a State-wide prohibition amendment to the Constitution.

Under the existing constitutional law in Florida, local option prevails. This cannot be changed except, first, by adoption of the amendment by a three-fifths vote by both Houses of the Legislature; then by a vote of the people, which would make it at least 1919 before State-wide prohibition could go into effect, even if adopted by the next Legislature.

Under the present local option provision 45 of the 52 counties of the State are already "dry." The seven "wet" counties are Escambia, Duval, St. Johns, Palm Beach, Monroe, Pinellas and Hillsborough.

GREAT CHANGES IN CHINA ARE DUE TO EUROPEAN WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—From the Tsingtau station of the Shantung Mission, China, has come a report from the Rev. C. E. Scott telling of conditions there. In part he says:

"There have been many developments which show the momentous changes taking place in China due to the European war. There are not lacking evidences of additional hardships among the people, due to war conditions. Multitudes of peasants, because of their inability to get German dyes, their own being high priced, have begun to wear unbleached cotton cloth. Many have discontinued the use of matches, cheap as they are, reverting to flint stone and punk. They have discontinued also the use of foreign kerosene, reverting to bean oil and wicks.

"Despite these conditions, Christian work goes on. In one mountain village a church building has been completed, and a girls' school, taught by one of our high school graduates, has been established. In a village where the single Christian woman has for years been persecuted for her faith, we have opened a boys' school. The school is self-supporting."

STEPS PROPOSED TO REDUCE THE NATION'S OUTGO

Chamber of Commerce Submitting
Referendum on Power of Pres-
ident to Veto Separate Items in
Appropriation Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the request of the Merchants Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is submitting a referendum on the question whether the President of the United States shall have power to veto separate items of provisions in appropriation bills. Granting such power would make it impossible for Congress to put through so-called riders which do not have to be submitted to the President.

It is contended that the Constitution aims to permit the President to prevent enactment of legislation which he disapproves, unless, upon a reconsideration, two thirds of Congress shall approve the bill.

"General appropriation bills," says the association, "are commonly delayed until near the closing hours of Congress, and effective scrutiny and revision of them by either House is extremely difficult and practically impossible. They are the channels through which all sorts of 'jobs' and questionable appropriations find their easy course. Innumerable items which if embodied in separate bills would have no chance of passage are included in the general appropriation bills as the result of the 'log rolling' process whereby the members of Congress extend friendly consideration to each other's wasteful or extravagant measures, whose passage is sought not on public grounds, but solely to promote the interests of individual Congressmen with their constituents. Every large general appropriation bill is loaded up with items of this class as a result of the system. The appropriation bills for rivers and harbors, for public buildings, and other similar purposes, are swelled enormously and for unjustifiable purposes."

As indicative of the extent to which the public sentiment of the country has progressed in the matter, the Merchants Association declares that the constitutions of no less than 29 of the states have been so amended as to require, in effect, that each bill shall contain but one subject, to be clearly expressed in its title, with exceptions as to appropriation bills in 12 of such states; while in 35 states the Constitution permits the Governor to disapprove specific items of appropriation bills, which items become void unless repassed by the Legislature.

It is the invariable practice of the National Chamber in submitting a referendum to give an abstract of the arguments against the question to be voted upon. The main heads pertaining to the veto of riders are:

(a) The proposed amendment would lessen the responsibility of Congress.

(b) The powers of the President have already been overexpanded.

(c) The rules of the House of Congress can make provision to avoid rider legislation.

(d) Authority to veto items and provisions in appropriation bills will not include power to reinstate omitted items.

(e) The action of different states contains no argument for amendment of the Constitution.

Plans to Meet Deficit

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Various plans proposed for meeting the deficit it is admitted the Government will face at the end of the next fiscal year are being considered by President Wilson and his cabinet. It is said the President might decide to address Congress on the subject as soon as he decided as to how the revenues should be raised. Members of the House ways and means committee already have discussed the problem with Secretary McAdoo and other administration officials. The committee will take it up formally after the holidays.

FLORIDA NEGROES OWN KNITTING MILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—As an evidence of the thrift and prosperity of Negroes in Florida, a small knitting mill established some years ago, all the capital in which was invested by Negroes, the factory giving employment to Negro boys and girls, has proved such a success that the incorporators are now greatly enlarging the plant and putting in new and modern machinery at a cost of approximately \$100,000.

As soon as the new plant is in operation it will give employment to a largely increased number of Negro youths, teaching them the intricacies of a profitable industry and making them better citizens. This industry has proved so successful that it has been an encouraged and liberally patronized one by the white people of Florida.

PORTO RICO AND HAITI STEAMSHIP LINE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Writing from San Juan on Dec. 6, Harwood Hull says: The Bull-Insular Line today started steamer service between San Juan and Santo Domingo and Haiti, establishing the first American steamship service between Porto Rico and the neighboring island. The steamship Marina, with approximately 300 tons cargo capacity and accommodations for 60 first-class passengers, will be kept in this interisland service.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE NEGLECTED SAY OBSERVERS

Merchants, However, Blame In-
adequate Shipping Facilities for
Inability to Deliver Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Close observers of export trade conditions say American manufacturers are not taking full advantage of the present opportunity to build up a trade with South and Central America which will be permanent. The view is expressed that the manufacturers are too busy supplying unusual demand from other countries to pay the close attention to South and Central American demands that they deserve.

One commission merchant has just returned from Havana saying that South Americans are displeased by the methods and practices of exporters in the United States, especially since the war began, and that the details essential to the successful operation of trade with Central and South America have been overlooked. The result, it is said, is an attitude which will welcome the return to normal conditions, after the war, which will make it possible for South and Central Americans to trade again with other countries.

Such conditions, however, do not seem to be entirely without extenuation. An official of an association whose members trade with South America told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that there was the greatest difficulty in getting bottoms in which to ship goods south. He showed hundreds of orders from South American houses, which his association thus far had been unable to fill. Awaiting shipment, too, he said, were thousands of dollars worth of goods. As an instance of the manner in which enforced delay is damaging trade, he cited the case of many jewelers in South and Central America whose orders cannot be filled in time for the holiday trade for which they were desired.

COLLEGE MEN IN PROHIBITION WORK SOON TO CONVENE

Delegates from New England colleges to the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association Convention are gathering in Boston today to take train this evening for Lexington, Ky., where the convention is to be held from Thursday, Dec. 28, to Sunday, Dec. 31. About 20 student delegates from New England are expected to attend. George Stewart of Yale, president of the New England Association of College Prohibitionists, is in charge. The delegates going from Boston will be joined by others from New England and New York State at Albany early tomorrow morning. The party will then proceed to Lexington via Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Cincinnati.

Among the delegates expected in the delegation from New England besides Mr. Stewart of Yale are: Charles P. Reynolds and Eugene U. Blacklock of Harvard; S. Ralph Walkington of Dartmouth; Bruce R. Rutherford of Worcester Polytechnic Institute; Forrest A. Barbour and Miss Grace B. Bristol of the University of Maine; Herbert L. Newman and Helen Goodwin of Colby and William F. Lawrence of Bates.

A special arrangement a half-day will be spent by the delegates at Niagara Falls. At Cincinnati they expect to meet a special train of delegates from the Central Western states. About 1000 delegates are expected to attend the convention, which meets biennially.

During the trip the New England delegates will consider the program outlined for the coming year in New England, where the association's work is only in its initial stage. A district secretary, an assistant secretary and a woman secretary, who will make a specialty of the women's colleges, are planned, entailing an expected budget of about \$5000. Friends of prohibition will be asked to contribute toward this fund.

PRESIDENT'S PEACE STAND COMMENDED

President Wilson's stand for a league to enforce peace is commended by James Mott Halliwell, chairman of the executive committee of the Massachusetts branch of the League to Enforce Peace. Chairman Halliwell declared that he saw nothing in the President's utterances in the least antagonistic to the intent of the Monroe doctrine.

He insisted that the United States could enter a world alliance for peace and at the same time not abandon its historic policy as found in the Monroe doctrine. He said that European nations probably would take the lead in adjustment of all affairs of that hemisphere as the United States should take the lead in settlement of all questions of states of the western hemisphere.

AVIATORS GET WEATHER DATA

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—At the North Island military aerodrome it is maintained that the most efficient weather bureau in America has been established. Every aviator and airplane attached to the Signal Corps Aviation School helps to gather data.

GIFT OF \$1000 FOR Y. M. C. U. DEDHAM, Mass.—The will of Jerome Jones of Brookline, former head of the firm of Jones, McDuffee & Stratton Company of Boston, filed in the Norfolk Probate Registry here today, gives \$1000 to the Boston Young Men's Christian Union.

NEW YORK FOOD EXPERT REVEALS FACTS ON EGGS

City's People, He Says, Pay
Dealers \$5,000,000 Annually
for Stored Product Sold as
Fresh—New Law Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Further facts concerning the cold storage egg are new given by P. Q. Foy, food expert in the State Department of Foods and Markets, who says that New York City pays annually \$5,000,000 to egg dealers, who sell cold-storage eggs as fresh.

"If the courts uphold Commissioner Dillon's order that every cold-storage egg shall be stamped as such," says Mr. Foy, "he will have wiped away a fraud which has been practiced on the egg-buying public since 1880. Previous to that time eggs were preserved in vats in a solution of lime which closed up the pores in the shell. But this gave limed eggs a taste peculiar to themselves, so that a consumer knew whether he was eating a preserved or a fresh egg. With the perfection of mechanical refrigeration, eggs may be held several months without any perceptible difference in taste. This permits the sale of cold-storage eggs as fresh, and the dealers take advantage of it."

Mr. Foy says cold-storage eggs have been sold as fresh for 36 years. From April to December, the period when eggs are put in storage, the cold-storage product is sold at the current rate of the fresh product. Eggs are put in storage at a low level, usually at 20 cents a dozen. Prices of fresh eggs in the season of limited production then make the price to the consumer for eggs held in storage.

An inspector of the State Department is said to have discovered that in some of the stores operated in a chain, eggs which had been put in cold storage at 20 cents a dozen, were being sold as fresh at 55 cents. When attention was called to this, it is said that the store lowered the price to 24. Egg dealers say Commissioner Dillon is unfair in including all of them in his accusation of fraudulent methods of this sort. They admit there are unscrupulous dealers who take advantage of the opportunity to make more money by selling cold storage eggs as fresh.

Cleveland Food Inquiry

Federal Grand Jury Also Investigates
Car Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—The special Federal Grand Jury empaneled for the purpose of investigating the cause of the present exorbitant cost of dairy products and coal in this community, met here Dec. 18. Five witnesses were examined and it is said that several weeks would probably be consumed in the investigation.

It is understood that about 25 witnesses will be subpoenaed before the Grand Jury returns its report as to whether there has been any violation of the Sherman Antitrust Law either in the storage of food products or the manipulation of coal cars.

Coal companies whose agents have been called before the Grand Jury have been instructed, it is said, to bring with them the records of demurrage charges paid by them to the railroad companies and all the records of contracts and account books covering all business transacted by them between July 1 and Dec. 1. A thorough investigation of the Cleveland butter and egg board and of the records of firms and individuals placing food-stuffs in storage warehouses will follow the investigation into the coal supply problem.

Canada Fish Abundant

Food Shortage Not Foreseen and
Prices Are Kept Down

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Eight hundred million pounds of fish, representing an investment of \$38,000,000 in the industry, were caught in Canadian waters last year, according to a statement made to the Telegraph by Alfred H. Britain, of Montreal, director and general sales manager of the Maritime Fish Corporation, Limited. The fishing industry has never in all its history been so prosperous as at the present time, and this is due largely, it is claimed, to the fact that the people are using it more liberally to replace meat and other food-stuffs.

The business, which has been called the backbone of Canadian industries, is being encouraged and stimulated, and within a short time the general equipment is expected to represent an investment of \$50,000,000. Overseas shipments of fish for the Canadian troops, ordered by the militia department at Ottawa, and shipments for the English troops, have helped to stimulate fishing and after many years as a struggling industry it is coming into its own.

Fishermen are getting higher prices than ever before. The catch is as good as the average, despite reports to the contrary, and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have at their back doors possibilities for developing to an extent the one business that offers the greatest future in the array of industries that the Dominion has at its command.

POTATOES FROM CANADA
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
VANCOUVER, B. C.—Potato growers of British Columbia have this year exported 150 carloads of potatoes to the United States, mostly to St. Joseph, Mo.

A Request

On account of the immense volume of business during the remaining days of December, because of our Great After Christmas Mark Down Sales and the beginning of the January White Sales, we request our patrons not to ask us to exchange before-Christmas purchases (except Victrola and Grafonola records, which must be exchanged within two days of time of purchase) until after January 1st. This will insure more prompt and better service.

Jordan Marsh Company

LETTER SENT TO CHANCELLOR BY VON HINDENBURG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

BERLIN, Germany.—In the midst of the talk of the introduction of compulsory civil service, general interest was awakened in Germany by a letter from Field Marshal von Hindenburg to the Imperial Chancellor, which found its way into the press from a provincial newspaper, and was subsequently stated by the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung to have been written toward the end of September. The letter constituted a declaration that the problem of national service could not be divorced from the problem of the food supply, and was also an appeal to the bureaucracy and the agrarians to devote themselves more than ever to the national service.

In the performance of the vast tasks with which German war industry was faced, wrote von Hindenburg, not numbers alone, but individual efficiency was of decisive importance, and that could not be permanently maintained unless the supply of food were adequate. The war feeding department, he acknowledged, had devoted special attention to the matter, but he observed that the execution of its instructions largely depended on the unanimous and devoted cooperation of the provincial authorities and of the administrative and communal officials acting under them. In these circles, he wrote, it seems to me that it has not been adequately realized that it is a question of "to be or not to be" for our people and Empire. For instance, he added, it was essential that the workers should be supplied with an ample quantity of fat, but reports that had reached him from colliery and other industrial districts showed that the rations allotted were still far from adequate and anything but just.

The purely agricultural districts of Germany and the leading agrarians, von Hindenburg continued, seemed insufficiently acquainted with these things. It was for agriculture not only to aim at increasing production, but also to place its products, especially fats, as much as possible at the disposal of the public. Experience had taught, he observed, that but little was achieved by state compulsion, but he looked for success to propaganda

organized on a large scale and carried on by the leaders of agriculture in favor of providing for war workers. All state regulation of consumption must fail, he declared, unless all classes of the population cooperated with it intelligently and voluntarily, and unless every German was imbued with the recognition that this cooperation was just as much a patriotic duty as was joining the army. The Commander-in-chief therefore begged the Chancellor to impress upon all officials the seriousness of the position, and to urge leading men of all parties to "awaken the furor teutonicus at home among the peasantry, as well as among industrial workers and the inhabitants of the towns." The impression I have, he wrote, is that the good intentions and activity of our bureaucracy, which is unsurpassed for its industry and honesty, are becoming nullified by the effort to do justice to all kinds of claims by means of wearisome discussion. The people want to see strong and determined officials; then they will be strong themselves, and will submit willingly to many inconvenient measures.

The non-agrarian press hailed the letter as a thrust at the agrarians, and this impression was strengthened when it became known that in response to it, as it seemed, the German Agricultural Council had presented a memorial to the Chancellor complaining that it was the position of the agricultural classes that was difficult, and demanding assistance from the Government as quickly as possible. They must be provided for one thing, it declared, with at least 500,000 tons of fertilizing nitrates before next spring, and it complained that the various measures taken by the Government had interfered with, instead of promoting production. An attempt was even made to construe Field Marshal von Hindenburg's letter as depreciating these same regulations, and as directed against the Chancellor, and not against the agrarians. Von Hindenburg has replied himself to the first allegation in a further letter declaring that some measure of coercion with regard to the production of foodstuffs is absolutely necessary, while with regard to the second the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has stated that the Chancellor showed his approval of the letter by immediately addressing a circular to all state officials in accordance with the Field Marshal's proposals.



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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

WINTHROP AMES SAYS PUBLIC CAN IMPROVE PLAYS

Producer of Exceptional Dramas
Argues Theatergoers Could
Exert Discriminatory Pressure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Winthrop Ames, director of the Little Theater, where "Pierrot the Prodigal" is still playing to large houses after more than 130 performances, believes that the much-discussed question of "cleaning up" the stage is a question of cleaning up the public.

When Mr. Ames was asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor if he saw any indication of improved theatrical conditions in respect to the cleanliness of the plays produced, he replied by asking another question:

"Do you see any signs of the public's improving in that respect?"

It was evident that Mr. Ames was convinced that there can be no complete relief from plays of questionable moral character until the public itself is purged of the desire to see such plays. Now, he said, your manager was simply a broker of plays. He was selling plays to the public just as another man might sell shoes. Nobody expected the public to buy shoes it didn't want. Nobody should expect them to patronize plays they don't care for. So that so long as plays of questionable morals remained on the stage it was pretty certain that there was a demand for them somewhere, and sufficient demand to make their production profitable. For the manager had to make money, just as a man in any other business had to make money, or quit.

The inference drawn from these statements was that there was work to be done by some one toward educating the public to a better taste for plays which do not even border on the shocking or the indecent. From what Mr. Ames said it seemed that the argument so often applied to motion pictures, in this respect, applied as well to plays. The public themselves held it within their power to make or mar any play; hence they were able, by discriminating distribution of their patronage, to register disapproval of pieces unworthy of their notice. And granting that the manager was a business man, it was plain that he would be just as eager to take off an unworthy play that lacked patronage as a worthy one.

Mr. Ames had some good things to say about acting in America. He thought that acting had lost a certain finish, dash or glamour which distinguished it in the old days, but that actors had gained something their predecessors in those days did not possess. This was the ability to spread their talent over a larger amount of material. There were no longer "first old ladies" and "first villains" to which individual actors were doomed to hitch their careers. And the modern American actor really was less of a type actor than was popularly supposed.

Of course, the opportunities for his training were scant. That was due to the passing of the stock company. Mr. Ames cited the case of a girl of 18 who, possessing much talent, tried out for a part in a road company. The director told her to play the part just as his originator had played it, with the result that when she returned to New York she had completed two years of imitating, and had learned nothing at all new about acting. For such conditions Mr. Ames did not see any remedy so long as the stock company remained dormant.

It was difficult, Mr. Ames said, to express any views on the growth of the repertory theater idea in America. Conditions varied; there were hardly any two communities in which they were alike. He was sure, however, that New York City did not need such a theater. There were plays here of all sorts. One might say the city's theaters as a whole offered the playgoer the same opportunity for selection that a repertory theater would offer.

There was little doubt that the city had too many theaters. This was due to the fact that managers insist on getting New York City's stamp placed on their offerings. One of the preliminary essentials of a road tour, to be successful, was a New York run. How the New York playgoer had judged the piece means much. Thus there were, at this time, at least 11 plays knocking at the city's doors, with no theaters for them to play in. And the future would show even more theaters here. Mr. Miller was planning to build his, and there was no indication that the total number of playhouses will not be increased still further to accommodate a larger number of pieces seeking for the valued asset of Broadway approval.

The remedy for such a condition, Mr. Ames believed, was a change in the producing system. Sometime there probably would be no reason why other American cities should not be producing centers of an importance at least approaching that of New York. As soon as a city reached the status of a metropolis it would be a producing center. Then many of the plays unable to get into New York could be diverted elsewhere. The future would probably see three new producing cities, Chicago, one in California and one in the South.

Mr. Ames concluded by saying that the times were altogether too good for American playwrighting. There was such a demand for American plays that hundreds of them were getting to the footlights without deserving serious notice. The demand was coming from other countries, too, and it



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
The Howard Athenaeum, Boston's oldest theater

was not to the credit of American playmaking that it was bringing forth a response oftentimes scarcely worth listening to. This was not to say that there were fewer good American plays, only that there were more poor ones.

Mr. Ames is considering two pieces as the successor to "Pierrot" but prefers not to announce their names yet.

LONDON NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England, Nov. 30.—Messrs. Grossmith and Laurillard have commissioned Mr. Willie Redstone, musical director of the Gaiety, and Mr. John Ansell, musical director of the Alhambra, to compose the score of the Chinese play, "The Dragon's Throne," written by Miss Letty Lind and Major Gibson. The play will be presented as soon as the score is completed.

The run of "Mr. Wu" will terminate at the Strand on Dec. 9, when Mr. J. Bannister Howard has arranged with Mr. José B. Levy to present his pantomime "The Babes in the Wood" every afternoon during the Christmas holidays, starting on Saturday, Dec. 23. In the evenings he will give a revival of the "Belle of New York." Miss Iris Hoey will appear as the "Belle," and as Maud Marian in "The Babes in the Wood." Mr. Bannister Howard's season can only be a short one, as Mr. Matheson Lang is returning to the Strand after the holidays, in a new play.

Mrs. Brandon Thomas has now arranged to present her revival of "Charley's Aunt" at the St. James', instead of at the Kingsway.

Miss Mavis Yorke is to play lead again when Mr. Charles Hawtreay revives "Where the Rainbow Ends." Mr. Hawtreay has just arranged with Mr. Alfred Butt to do the piece at the Globe every afternoon during the holidays, starting on Dec. 26. "Peg o' My Heart" remains in the evening bill.

Mr. André Charlot has altered the title of the new revue, due at the Comedy next week, from "Change Partners" to "See-Saw," and for his new revue at the Shaftesbury, in which Mr. Harry Lauder appears, has chosen the name of "Three Cheers."

Under the direction of Arthur Aldin (Limited) the Prince of Wales' will reopen on Dec. 14 with the Cecil Aldin play "The Happy Family." Mr. Aldin's books are in every nursery, and little boys and girls will like to know the artist has designed the scenery himself, and is seeing that the animals shall be exact replicas of his pictures, dogs, and chickens of his pictures. Mr. Adrian Ross has written both book and lyrics. The piece will be given at matinee only, "Hobson's Choice" remaining in the evening bill. The Court reopens on the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 23, when Miss Horniman presents "Hindle Wakes."

OLD HOWARD ONCE FAVORITE MUSIC HALL IN BOSTON

The Howard Athenaeum, now the oldest theater in Boston, and for some years one of the city's leading playhouses, held probably more steadily than any other amusement house in the United States to the London music hall plan of entertainment. For over 30 years before B. F. Keith adopted the inaccurate term "vaudeville," when he started to rescue this form of amusement from a decadence which was keeping self-respecting people out of variety theaters, music hall entertainment had been offered in the solid old building on Howard Street. This picturesque structure has fallen from its once respectable artistic estate into the ignominy of housing now the degenerate form of entertainment called burlesque.

The present structure occupies the site of Miller's Tabernacle, which was put up in 1843 in the course of a revival aimed to prepare people for Ascension day. The tabernacle fell into disuse when the appointed day passed and nothing happened. It was then made into a theater, which burned down in 1845. Soon work was begun on the present structure. The front is picturesque because of the simplicity of the high and wide facade, with its three great arched windows and its gable roof, and because of the irregular shapes of the large granite chips used in building up the deep-chambered walls. The Howard at once became the democratic theater of Boston. The established visiting stars usually played at the Boston Museum and the old Tremont to parquet aristocrats and the "family patronage" of the balconies. By the time the Tremont was altered into a church in 1852 the Boston Theater had been opened and was sharing with the Museum most of the best visiting talent, and drawing the better class patrons.

The Howard, like all the theaters of a day when there were few traveling companies, had its own stock company, giving plays with and without visiting stars. Here Junius Brutus Booth appeared in "Brutus," or the Fall of Tarquin, with the youthful John McCullough in his support. Here E. A. Sothern obtained a position the day after the future star of "David Garrick" and "Our American Cousin" was discharged by the manager of the Federal Street Theater for incompetence. Miss Charlotte Cushman played at the Howard, varying her popular Meg in "Guy Rannering" with Lady Macbeth and occasionally acting Romeo to her sister's Juliet. Here Edwin Forrest used to cause the susceptible spectator's hair to stand on end with his Brutus, Metamora, Spartacus and Lear.

James H. Hackett gave his inimitable performance of Falstaff at the

Howard, using an inflatable rubber paunch which he devised and had made to complete his costume. It was said of Hackett that his only defects in Falstaff were the lost line lapses likely to occur in the early part of the play when he habitually counted the house. Then there was Webb, the Kentucky tragedian, whose "Richard III" soliloquies were curious pot-pourris composed of bits from Hamlet, Macbeth and Richard. The distraction of the prompter on the occasions of Webb's visits may be imagined. Lester Wallack played annual engagements here, and so did Joseph Jefferson.

During the '60s it took courage as well as talent to hold the stage at the Howard. Every entertainer was put strictly on his merits by pit rowdies, who, the moment they were bored, began to annoy the performers. Between the acts the rowdies picked quarrels with the scattered sailors, and with the square-batted Harvard students. In those days the pit devoured watermelon, oranges and peanuts with audible relish while the play was on, and otherwise behaved much as it chose.

By 1875 these conditions had altered for the better, and the Howard for a time took on a higher tone. That fall appeared Holman's English opera troupe, Miss Maggie Mitchell, long popular in "Fanchon, the Cricketer," and J. L. Toole, the famous London comedian. In 1876 the Howard had for special attractions E. L. Davenport in repertory, Oliver Doug Byron in "Across the Continent," Buffalo Bill and Kit Carson Jr. in "The Scouts of the Plains"; Stuart Robson in "Camille; or, the Cracked Heart," and other travesties; the Oates troupe in Offenbach operettas; "Den" Thompson in "Josh Whitcomb," the rural play that afterward became "The Old Homestead"; Nat C. Goodwin in repertory; Miss Kitty Blanchard in "The Two Orphans"; Charles Fechter, the noted German tragedian, in "Monte Cristo"; Tony Pastor's troupe from New York and the Vokes family in one-act plays. It was not long, however, before the Globe and Park theaters had taken all the worth-while traveling attractions away from the Howard, which then lapsed into a disrepute from which it has never recovered.

Between these attractions the stock company, aided by special talent, gave variety shows. For years Harrigan and Hart were at this theater. A long popular team of dancers called themselves the Mulcahey Twins. The variety performers of those days were as astonishing in their specialties as they often are today. For instance, there was Herr Karl Lind, who stood a three-legged table on the mouths of three bottles, balanced another bottle on the table, stood on his head on the top of that bottle, and, balanced in that position, slowly revolved by some mysterious means. He had no aid from his hands, for they were occupied in playing the violin!

FRANCES STARR ACTS "THE LITTLE LADY IN BLUE"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

"Little Lady in Blue," comedy in three acts, by Horace Hodges and T. Wigney Percival, produced at the Belasco Theater, New York City, evening of Dec. 21, 1916, by David Belasco. The cast: Admiral Addenbrook.....A. G. Andrews
Anthony Addenbrook.....Jerome Patrick
Captain Kent, R. N.....Frederick Graham
Joe Porten.....Horace Braham
Baron von Loewe.....Carl Sauerman
John Speedwell.....Charles Garry
Cobbedick.....George Giddens
A. Walter.....Adrian H. Rosley
A. Process Server.....Harry Holiday
Landlord.....Roland Rushton
Anne Churchill.....Frances Starr
Miss Quick.....Lucy Beaumont
A Girl.....Eleanor Pendleton

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Little Lady in Blue" revives recollections of "Pomander Walk," "Rosemary," and "Quality Street," in its pictures of quaint old days and quaint old ways of a hundred years ago. A pretty and ingenious little story the authors of "Grumpy" have devised and told neatly and pleasantly, with the aid of Miss Frances Starr and a company of clever players. The piece was well received.

Anne Churchill combines a good deal of practical sense with her sentiment. Having overheard the terms of the will of an irascible old admiral, she determines to marry a young man of light ways who, if he reforms, will inherit £60,000. She sets out to reform him, and succeeds.

The persons have all more or less a Thackerayan flavor, except the old man-o-war's man, Cobbedick, admirably played by George Giddens, who seems to blend types from the pages of Captain Marryat and W. W. Jacobs. Anne is an adorable creature, made doubly so by Miss Frances Starr's impersonation. Whether she is cajoling the crotchety admiral, singing an old-world ditty to her own accompaniment at a spinet, helping Anthony with his nautical studies, or finally confessing with downcast eyes and faltering voice what she regards as her duplicity, she is equally charming.

Sir Anthony is another Grumpy; so also is his former flag captain and friend, Captain Kent. Both are well played by A. G. Andrews and Frederick Graham, notably the former. As young Anthony Addenbrook Jerome Patrick has the external qualifications which explain Anne's interest in him apart from the terms of the Admiral's will; but he was not convincing either in his carouse in the Portsmouth inn nor later at the country cottage where he is pulling himself together with Anne's help. Altogether the authors do not help one to believe in the depth of his affection for Anne. Carl Sauerman gives a clever study of a German nobleman who by his offensive attentions compels Anne to become in the first act a wanderer with holes in her shoes and ultimately "an adventuress."

The production is rarely beautiful, and one inclines to the view that although Mr. Belasco has been responsible for many more elaborate and expensive productions, he has seldom achieved one quite so ingratiating. The audience is attuned to the key of the piece and the color of its surroundings by the blue chintz proscenium curtains which replace the usual heavy stage draperies. Though there are no footlights the features of the performers as well as the scene are perfectly lighted. The absence of the usual stage lights in the foreground increases the realism of the play. The scenery, notably the interior of the inn at Portsmouth, with its old-fashioned high seats and paneling, huge fireplace, polished pewter, and bay windows overlooking the Hoe, with Nelson's flagship at anchor in the harbor, is a delightful, recalling a T. D. Hardy water color. Best of all is the last scene, an old-fashioned English bordered garden.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American stage has no more interesting players than the two who come to the Empire and the Hudson Theater this week. When Miss Maude Adams brings a new play by Sir James Barrie the event is of the first importance, and when Miss Elsie Ferguson offers a new comedy the critics justly register animated interest. Miss Adams has been fortunate that there was a Barrie to write Peter Pan for her, just as Miss Ferguson has been unfortunate in not finding a playwright who understood exactly what sort of a play she needs to express to the full her fine histrionic qualities. As heralded from London and from the few cities where it has appeared in this country, "A Kiss for Cinderella," there is little doubt, is another unquestioned triumph for the felicitous Adams-Barrie combination. Of "Shirley Kaye," by Hulbert Footner, no such conjecture can be expressed. Miss Ferguson in it plays a modern society girl, and we have learned long before this what trivial dramatic material modern society girls can be and usually are. All Miss Ferguson's friends hope Mr. Footner has made it possible for her to advance another step in her development as an actress. And some day, let us hope, she may find the actor she seeks, described by her as one in which a woman, by her innate goodness, recasts a whole self-centered neighborhood into a mold more helpful to all concerned.

The Portmanteau Theater, for its closing week at the Princess, is playing "Gammer Gurton's Needle," "The Birthday of the Infanta," and "King Argimenes and the Unknown Warrior." This is the longest bill yet given by these players, and it will be

offered every afternoon and evening. Wilde's "Infanta" gives Gregory Kelley the opportunity to do fine acting as the fantastic who succumbs to the realization that he is a thing which the Infanta has laughed at, not because he was carefree and amusing, but because he was grotesque and hideous. "King Argimenes," though to the present writer not as impressive as "The Gods of the Mountain," is done in the thorough manner characteristic of Mr. Walker and all his associates. Perhaps the most surprising feature of the Portmanteau's season, however, is the vigor with which Gammer Gurton has, in the parlance of the theater, "hit Broadway in the eye." It is some hundreds of years now since she and Hodge first went searching for her needle, and the piece is presented now with ample attention to the broad comedy methods in vogue then. And it is a pleasure to sit next to somebody who wouldn't dream of smiling at Charlie Chaplin, but who finds great delight in the slap-stick fight between Gammer Gurton and the woman next door whom gossip has accused of stealing the needle.

"Pollyanna" played 116 times at the Hudson before it gave place to "Shirley Kaye." With 160 performances "Cheating Cheaters" at the Eltinge is the current attraction having the longest run, except the Hippodrome show, which has played 201 times. "Turn to the Right" has passed its one hundred and fiftieth performance and a second company has just taken the road. "The Man Who Came Back" has been performed 132 times, "Pierrot the Prodigal" 128 and "Nothing But the Truth" 118.

The Théâtre Français this week presents Mlle. Yvonne Garrick in "Patachon." "The Yellow Jacket" moves to the Harris Theater. Jesse L. Lasky presents, at the Forty-fourth Street, Miss Geraldine Farrar in Cecil B. DeMille's "Joan the Woman," a picture of the career of Joan of Arc. Next week's feature will be Percy Burton's production of "Gamblers All."

Projects for two new theaters have just been announced. Henry Miller has leased property on West Forty-third Street, just off Broadway, for a theater of 1200 seating capacity which he hopes will be opened next October. He plans to make it a producing theater. Joseph Weber plans to build a theater on Broadway for the production of musical pieces by Victor Herbert and Henry Blossom.

With "A Night in an Inn," the Lord Dunsany piece presented by the Neighborhood Players last season, Corey and Riter will produce on Broadway a new play by Harris Dickson, author of short stories of the South. It is said Willis F. Sweetnam will play the leading role. Francis Wilson will return to the stage in "The Laughter of Pools," with the Misses Jeanne Eagles and Eva Le Gallienne in the cast. Miss Maxine Elliott, wearing the Belgian Order of the Crown, conferred for her work among Belgian soldiers, has returned to New York for a three months' stay. Lew Fields will appear in "Bosom Friends," by Frank Mandel. Garth Hughes has gone to Los Angeles to take part in a revival of "Everyman" with which Richard Ordynski will close his season at the Little Theater. The Actors Church Alliance is receiving subscriptions for the French War Relief Fund.

'MIQUETTE ET SA MERE' GIVEN IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

"Miquette et sa Mère," comedy in three acts by Robert de Fiers and G. A. de Caillavet, produced at the Garrick Theater, New York City, by the Théâtre Français des États-Unis, under the management of M. Lucien Bonheur, evening of Dec. 18, 1916. The cast: Marquis de la Tour-Mirande, Georges Saulieu
Monechablon, Claude Benedict
Urbain de la Tour-Mirande, Georges Renavet
Lahirel, Pierre Mindast
Pierrot, Bernard Pomet
Mongrebin, Marc Lomon
Laboret, André Chotin
Le Concierge, Emile Detramont
Urbain de la Tour-Mirande, Mlle. Pothé
Miquette Grandier, Lillian Greuse
Mme. Grandier, Jenny Diska
Perine, Adrienne Dagaly
Toto, Gerand Victor
Mlle. Pothé, Marie Georgette
Mme. Michelot, Catherine Roche
Mme. Majoum, Anna Gulchard

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Every successive production of the French Theater in New York is better than its predecessor in the points of finish and completeness. The large and competent company which M. Lucien Bonheur is gathering round him as the foundation of his enterprise are gaining in experience of their surroundings and audience and also of each other, and as a consequence are playing with better ensemble as well as improved individual art.

The management is to be congratulated on securing Mlle. Lillian Greuze to play the rôle originally written for her, of Miquette. She is as dainty and charming in manner and appearance as her nom de théâtre might connote, and plays an ingenue part in precisely the right vein. M. Claude Benedict as the manager is equally good. He is the veritable actor of the old school, fur collar, elaborately frocked coat and all, and his colossal vanity, his quick irritability and theatrical tags are in the right grandiloquent style. Another good impersonation is that of Mme. Diska as the alert little shopkeeper who keeps one eye on her business and the other on her daughter, to the great advantage of both. Georges Renavet and Georges Saulieu also merit attention. The result is a highly diverting and harmlessly exhilarating performance.

NEW YORK SEES LORD DUNSANY'S "KING ARGIMENES"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

First production in America of Lord Dunsany's "King Argimenes and the Unknown Warrior," given by Stuart Walker's Portmanteau Theater at the Princess Theater, New York City, afternoon of Dec. 18; also "The Crier by Night," by Gordon Bottomley; "Voices," by Horace Flenner, and "The Very Naked Boy," by Stuart Walker.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There are four Lord Dunsany plays available to New Yorkers now, and all in Thirty-ninth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. And New Yorkers are taking advantage of that fact. The announcement comes, too, that Messrs. Corey and Riter are preparing a Broadway production of "A Night in an Inn," which the Neighborhood Players presented so adequately last season. It is this company which has now brought Lord Dunsany's "The Queen's Enemies" to the Maxine Elliott Theater, along with Shaw's "Great Catherine" and "The Inca of Peru." And the Portmanteau Players across the way have been showing the Irish playwright's "Gods of the Mountain" and "The Golden Doom."

The temptation to compare "King Argimenes" with these three other plays can be resisted out of deference to the playgoers, each of whom will form his own opinion on that point soon enough. The inclination to compare the production with the others, however, is not so easily denied. Everybody ought to coincide in the conviction that the Portmanteau, both from a scenic and a histrionic point of view, does this latest Lord Dunsany play better than either "The Gods of the Mountain" or "The Golden Doom." Mr. Zimmerman's slave fields of Darnlak give just a hint of long trenches in which men are flogged to work, and his throne room, with its background of simple black and its golden chair, with an hourglass standing near by, is equalled by only one other scene from the Portmanteau list, that of "The Birthday of the Infanta."

Before King Argimenes reached this throne room he found a great bronze sword which some unknown warrior had dropped where he lay. Zarb tells him the slaves will never follow a man who looks like a slave, and King Argimenes tells Zarb it is a very terrible thing to have been a king. The sword transforms the dejected slave into a man of towering strength, a man whose hunger no longer has to wait upon the passing of the King's dog, that bones may be thrown to him. The most dramatic moment of the piece, a moment which comes close to that when the green things are heard tramping down the mountainside, comes at the end of the first act, when the slaves, led by Zarb, crouch in the trench and watch Argimenes, who is stealthily approaching the guard of stage, his bronze sword ready. So graphic are writing and acting here that the audience sees Argimenes as clearly as Zarb sees him, and the real thrill of the piece comes when the "Oh" of the slaves tells us the captain of the guard has fallen under the sword of the unknown warrior.

The second act sees a sage prophesying for the King and his Queens, none of whom pay any particular attention, except the one who wonders why this prophet dresses his hair in such queer fashion. Royalty leaves the throne room to sing in the ante-chamber. Their song draws out the wall of the trench workers. A single soldier is left to guard the god ill-lurid. Argimenes and the slaves break in and kill the soldier, Argimenes ascending the throne, drawing about his rags a long strip of golden cloth. A servant enters to announce that the King's dog is no more. For a moment all forget that they are slaves no longer, and rush at the servant demanding bones. But Argimenes remembers, clothes himself in dignity again and reascends the throne, saying: "Let him be buried with the late King." And the curtain falls to Zarb's beseeching "Majesty!"

Taking Mr. Walker at his word, we should see no symbolism in Lord Dunsany. Yet some will insist on reading into this play a symbolism of their own manufacture. Others will be content to call it an intensely interesting story, holding the attention of both thought and eye at every point. McKay Morris as the King adds another to his list of Portmanteau portraits. Gregory Kelley, once again with the exception of his voice, does remarkable work as Zarb. The others, too, are efficient.

NEW PLAY FOR MR. GILLETTE

William Gillette is to make one of his rare appearances in a play by another hand than his. This time he is to take the star rôle in a comedy by Miss Clara Kummer, his niece, and author of the whimsical "Good Gracious Anabelle." Arthur Hopkins, who controls Miss Kummer's plays, is to present the piece by arrangement with the Charles Frohman Corporation, which controls Mr. Gillette's services.

INDIANAPOLIS PLAYERS ON TRIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Little Theater Company went to Richmond, Ind., recently for a performance of three plays from their repertory. The Richmond center of the Drama League hopes to establish a local Little Theater. W. O. Bates' "Folly of Pogue's Run," Warkington's "Seventeen," and Lord Dunsany's "The Last Silk Hat" were given by the Indianapolis players.

NEW JERSEY TO STANDARDIZE STATE FINANCES

Next Legislature to Consider
System Prepared by Commission
— Modern Methods to
Be Put in Practice

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Modern financing, including annual budgets of income and expenditures, and hard and fast interest and sinking-fund requirements for all loans which have been incurred in the past, or which may be incurred, will prevail in New Jersey municipalities and counties if the measures drafted by the Legislative Committee on Municipal Financing are enacted by the 1917 Legislature, says the Post. Assemblyman Arthur N. Pierson of Westfield is chairman of the commission which was created to investigate and recommend remedies for the varied and tangled finances of communities in different sections of the State.

The newly drafted measures are first steps toward standardizing the methods by which annual expenditures of the cities and counties are estimated and apportioned to income, and toward standardizing the issue and the paying off of bond indebtedness. Municipal and county bonds are one of the oldest forms of investment in America, but even after more than 100 years of such transactions, there are many bond issues put out annually by the amateur financiers serving on county boards, school boards, sewer and water boards, and in common councils, which are lacking in explicit statements covering the essentials relating to security of principal and interest. Because there is no general statute setting forth just what must be agreed to by creditor and debtor, agents of banking houses handling municipal bonds frequently have to give local officials an educational course in the elements of what constitutes a valid bonded debt.

One of the Pierson bills provides for a sinking fund commission in any county or municipality or other political division which has debt-incurring powers. No debts will be incurred by this commission for a period longer than the prospective life of the improvement to be paid for out of the proceeds of the money borrowed. Upon the commission will rest the duty of collecting a sinking fund to pay off the bonds representing the debt when due. An increased use of yearly serial bonds is expected under this act.

Another of the Pierson bills provides that all floating debts of New Jersey communities are to be tabulated by July 1, 1917. These debts are represented by short-term notes issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes or of delinquent taxes. This form of indebtedness is to be converted into "tax revenue notes of 1916," to run not longer than Dec. 31, 1919. This measure, if enacted, is expected to clear up a vast tangle of small community financing and force the collection of large sums in tax arrears.

A third measure requires the adoption of city and county budgets by the twentieth day after the beginning of the fiscal year of every municipality or county to operate for one year, or the adoption by the twentieth day after July 1, 1917, in communities which levy taxes for the support of appropriations to be expended in a fiscal year which begins after the date of such levy. Some communities collect their taxes after appropriations have been expended, incurring short-term indebtedness thereby. Others levy taxes before appropriations are expended.

A fourth measure regulates the terms under which loans in anticipation of the collection of taxes are to be made and the recourse to be had upon delinquent taxpayers to take care of such loans when due.

ARKANSAS CITY MAYOR REMOVED

TOPEKA, Kan.—In removing O. S. Gibson, Mayor of Arkansas City, recently the Kansas Supreme Court laid down a rule which may be of interest to candidates for office in Kansas, says the Capital. Stripped of legal verbiage, the court ruling is this:

If Mr. Candidate tells, or causes some one to tell, John Doe that he, the candidate, will appoint Richard Roe to a certain appointment; and acting on this information Mr. Doe and Mr. Roe line up their friends and get them to vote for Mr. Candidate, then Mr. Candidate is guilty in effect of bribery, and these persons' votes cannot be counted.

"The method is merely a refinement on the old, coarse form of plain promise and accomplished bribery in the sense in which the term is used in proceedings of this character," the court held in its opinion. The court held also that C. N. Hunt, Gibson's opponent at the last spring election, was entitled to the office of Mayor, and ordered Gibson to pay over to Hunt the emoluments he had received since he took office, in addition to turning over the office.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Neponset Ave., 771, Ward 20; John McShane, Harrison H. Atwood; frame mercantile.

Cumberland St., 16 rear, Ward 7; Jno. W. Smith, F. W. Montgomery; brick garage.

Joy St., 22, Ward 8; E. Q. Clark; alter tenement.

Washington St., 22-24, Ward 8; C. H. Taylor; alter mercantile.

REAL ESTATE

A large transaction has been closed and deeds placed on record whereby three large apartment houses change hands, one of which is located in Back Bay and the other two in Brighton district. Titles are conveyed by Abraham Kantor et al. to Mary E. Macdonough for investment. The Baitman is a five-story double brick apartment with basement located at 121 St. Stephen Street, opposite Opera Place, and carries an assessment of \$91,200, which includes \$16,200 on 7290 square feet of land.

The Brighton estate consists of two large five-story octagon front, double brick apartment houses, built on 16,811 square feet of land, situated at 1125 and 1127 Commonwealth Avenue between Brighton Avenue and St. Lukes Road. This property is valued at \$216,800 with \$26,800 of it on the land.

Another transaction in the Brighton district was the sale of a frame dwelling house at 55-57 Wallingford Road near Melton Road, owned by Blanche H. Lowell and purchased by Fred Haley. There is a land area of 5212 square feet valued at \$1300, the total assessment being \$7500.

SALES OF DOVER PROPERTY

Final papers have been recorded with the Norfolk Registry of Deeds, conveying 110 acres of land situated on Pine Street from James D. Colt and Charles E. Stratton, trustees under the will of Robert S. Minot, to Harriett A. Frothingham of Boston. Benjamin P. Leighton of Dover has also conveyed five acres, adjoining the above mentioned parcel, on Centre Street to Mrs. Frothingham. This large tract of land includes what is known as "Snows Hill," the highest point in the town of Dover, and has several very attractive building sites. The property is situated near the estates of Arthur B. Glidden, W. R. and S. P. Fay, and Winthrop Harvey and is also near the Norfolk Hunt Club. The purchaser contemplates improving the property and building an all-the-year-round residence during the next two years.

Walter Channing, Jr., 50 Congress Street was the broker in these sales.

WEST END AND ROXBURY SALES

Papers have been placed on file by the buyer of a four-story and basement brick house at 28 Lynde Street, near Cambridge Street, West End. The total assessment is \$12,300, including \$5800 carried on 1655 square feet of land. David Feinzig was the grantor and Nathan Bovarnick the buyer. The Roxbury parcel was sold by Alice M. Gray to Gertrude Baltimore and consists of two three-story swell front brick houses and 3331 square feet of land situated at 50 and 52 Guilds Street, near Lambert Avenue. The total assessed valuation is \$10,300, and \$1900 of that amount applies on the land.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY SALES

The property at 61 Collins Road, Waban, has been sold for Mrs. W. E. Tolles to Archibald S. Fuller, who has purchased for a home. The nine-room modern frame house and 11,000 square feet of land are valued at \$8500.

F. Stuart has sold two frame houses situated 16 and 16A Gardner Street, Newton, to Mrs. M. Powers, who purchases for investment. With the houses were 4500 square feet of land. The property is valued at \$2800.

F. W. Wilkins of Brookline has purchased a lot of 12,000 square feet of land valued at \$3000 on Washington Street, opposite Woodland Road, Auburndale, and will erect a private residence. Mrs. Margaret Mague was the grantor.

George T. Elliot has sold the single house and 13,100 feet of land at 88 Dunboy Street, Brighton. J. W. Brigham bought for investment. The property is assessed for \$5800.

E. P. Hutchinson has sold an estate at 21-23 Newcuttle Road, Faneuil district, Brighton, a two-family house and 6000 square feet of land, all valued at \$5300. Amos Jenner purchases for investment. John T. Burns & Sons, Inc., were the brokers in all of these sales.

WAKEFIELD IS PROSPERING

Under the December special assessment, the assessors of Wakefield have added \$117,572 to the taxable property of the town. The total valuation of the town is now \$12,942,018.

SALES NEAR NANTASKET BEACH

Bradford Weston of Hull has purchased 36,000 feet of land at the corner of Coburn Street and Samoset Avenue and 6000 feet on Manomet Avenue at Kennerma. This is in the center of the most select part of the beach and the purchaser is expecting to erect a number of high-class summer cottages. Samoset Avenue has recently been extended. Frederick L. McGowan was the grantor.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Dec. 23, 1916:

	Trans-Mort-	Amount of
	actions	gages Mortgagees
Dec. 18.....	59	\$65,425
Dec. 19.....	129	\$66,146
Dec. 20.....	194	\$48,488
Dec. 21.....	112	\$51,523
Dec. 22.....	70	\$131,962
Dec. 23.....	74	\$115,124
Totals.....	548	\$1,743,576
Same week 1915.....	393	\$1,039,683
Same week 1914.....	317	\$964,045
Wk end Dec. 16.....	421	\$1,731,014

LARGE PHILADELPHIA SALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The purchase by the Fidelity Trust Company of a block of real estate on Broad Street extending from Sansom to Walnut Street is announced, the consideration being estimated at \$4,000,000. Included in the properties is the Forrest Theater, around which a large office building is to be erected.

"AN IDEAL HUSBAND" AT COPLEY THEATER

"An Ideal Husband," by Oscar Wilde, presented by the Henry Jewett Players at the Copley Theater, evening of Dec. 25. The cast: Mrs. Marchmont.....Mary Gray Lady Basilford.....Bertha Bates Olivia Trafford.....Barbara Phillips Tommy Trafford.....S. S. Hendry Lady Jane Barford.....Mrs. Tapping Mason.....J. Casler West Lord Caversham.....Fred W. Permain Lady Chiltern.....Gladys Morris Mabel Chiltern.....Beatrice Miller Lady Markby.....Florence LeClerc Mrs. Cheveley.....Jessamine Newcombe Duchess of Mayborough.....Ann Remig Victor de Narbonne.....Carter Mathews Sir Robert Chiltern.....Lionel Glenister Lord Goring.....Leon Gordon Mr. Montford.....Leonard Grey Phipps.....Leonard Craske

Wilde was seldom closer to the conventional than in this comedy-drama. Leaving out Lady Markby and Lord Goring, this piece might easily have been an adaptation from the French by Sydney Grundy of the "In Honor Bound" period. We have the husband who talks at tedious length about how he worships his paragon of a wife; that wife who is as sententious as a character in a morality; and the adventures of the old stock type, only a little more intelligently handled. The adventures has a letter written by the husband in his youth, proving that he sold a government secret. When this impulse to the intrigue peters out the adventures gains possession of another letter which makes it appear that the wife was a visitor to Lord Goring's rooms.

All this shoddy material, taken over from the rag-bag of stage tradition, is used by Wilde as a basis upon which he weaves the tapestry of his sparkling satire of smart London society folk. It is his satirical paradox, the very flavor of Wilde, that makes this play amusing despite the tedious, worn stuff beneath the surface of his wit. Lord Goring is pure Wilde with his "I believe so" when some one asks him if he is still a bachelor; and his "To fall in love with oneself is to begin a lifelong romance"; his languid refusal to enter the music room when there is any music going on; his dislike of pessimists because of the way they do their hair.

Wilde was capable of keen strokes of drama of a personal sort, but one feels that he seldom took the trouble to think them up, so put in only the strokes that casually occurred to him in the process of minting his epigrams. One such stroke comes in "An Ideal Husband" when Lord Goring approaches Mabel, who has set her cap for him, and says, "I have a strange request to ask of you." Mabel in a flutter responds, "I have been waiting for that all evening"; and Goring returns, "I am afraid it is not that." Mr. Gordon was excellent in the first two acts; then became, shall we say, a little too human? Miss LeClerc bettered the favorable impression she made last week by her good characterization of Lady Markby, "who talks more and says less than any woman in London." Miss Newcombe and Miss Miller did acceptable work. A good deal of conventionality marked the acting of some of the others. Next week, "The Odd Man Out," by Harold Brighouse, will be the bill.

"POLLYANNA" BEGINS RUN AT THE HOLLIS

"Pollyanna," comedy in four acts by Catherine Chisholm Cushing based on the like-named novel by Eleanor H. Porter, presented by Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler first time in Boston at the Hollis Street Theater, afternoon and evening of Dec. 25, 1916. The cast: Mrs. Carmody.....Maudie Granger Miss Carroll.....Helen Weatherly Mrs. Gregg.....Maud Hoxford Nancy.....Jessie Collins Pollyanna Whittier.....Patricia Collings Sodom, Gomorrah.....By themselves Jimmy Bean.....Stephen Davis John Pendleton, Esq.....Earle Browne Bleeker.....Harry Barfoot Doctor Chilton.....Herbert Kelcey Jimmy Bean.....Harry Duffey

Doubtless everybody who had anything to do with the holiday performances of "Pollyanna" was dutifully glad, though some might question whatever there might be in an actor's Christmas to be glad about. At that, though, it is probably better to be working than to be sitting around on Christmas day. The only rift within this lute of joy came at the end of the play, when the dog, who had acquired sundry other attachments along with his five years, was not allowed peacefully to catch that flea.

"Pollyanna" will bring out to the theater many who are not in the habit of attending the drama. It is perhaps from that of the steady theatergoer, play should be judged rather than from that of the steady theatergoer. The latter undoubtedly would find the fare rather insipid and sugary; the former would like it the better for this reason. There is undeniably lacking the "punch" that the Broadway formula calls for. Of its sort, then, "Pollyanna" is good entertainment, with a perfectly obvious moral and a platitudinous story almost devoid of subtlety. So many thousand copies of the book have been sold that it is easy for those who have read the book as well as for those who have not to imagine what the play is all about.

As Pollyanna herself is the whole play, so Patricia Collings is a very large part of the cast. She seems suited by temperament to the part and she has studied the ways of the exuberant young person to advantage, as when she carefully licks the ice cream off the under side of the spoon. There are times when she is inaudible, but these mostly come at the moments when you know anyhow what Pollyanna would say. Of the others, Jessie Busley, Herbert Kelcey and Maud Granger have their moments.

SHIPPING NEWS

Six persons were given employment during November through efforts of the United States Free Employment Service at the United States Immigration Station, Long Wharf, according to statistics issued today. There were 61 persons applied there for jobs during that month. Throughout the entire United States a total of 12,117 persons were given work through this service in November.

Scarcity of fresh fish is given as the cause of the high prices quoted at the South Boston Fish Pier today. They are: haddock \$3.12 per hundred weight, steak cod \$3.25 to \$3.50, market cod \$7, pollock \$6.25, large hake \$12.50, small hake \$8 and cusk \$7.25. Large trips at the pier consist mostly of old fish, say the fishermen. Arrivals: Strs Surf 48,000 pounds, Swell 105,900, Comber, 29,000, schrs Sylvania 50,700, Sadio M Numan 9700, Gertrude De Costa 200, Buema 4600 and Elsie 60,000.

Tidefish receipts at New York were reported here today as follows: Schrs Elk 25,000 pounds, W H Morse 11,000 and Ruth Pember 8000. Dealers quoted 8 cents per pound.

Capt. F. H. Hawes, formerly of the Plant liner Halifax, and Chief Officer Walker of the same vessel, arrived here today among the 89 passengers on the Yarmouth liner Prince George, from Yarmouth, N. S. They are to take similar positions aboard the steamer Prince Arthur for the Eastern Steamship Corporation, sailing tonight for Jacksonville via New York. The Arthur is to operate from Jacksonville to Nassau for the winter, returning here in the spring. Other employees of the Plant liner are securing positions, and the steamer Halifax, due here this afternoon from Halifax, is understood to be making only one more sailing, as the Canadian Government license and other papers expire Dec. 31.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrivals

Str Prince George (Br), Simms, Yarmouth, N S; Boston (Br), Crosby, Yarmouth, N S; Belfast, Rawley, Winterport, Me.

Tugs Neptune, Easter, Sandwich, twg by John Boyle; F E Richards, Miller, Searsport, twg by Waccamaw. Strm ltr Reliance, Brooks, Seaside, Cleared.

Strs Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland; Belfast, Rawley, Winterport.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today—Strs Aragon, Georgetown, S C; City of Montgomery, Savannah; Lampasas, Savannah; Inca, Macoris; Nueces, Galveston.

BOSTON NOTES

"The Passing Show of 1916" began a three weeks' engagement at the Shubert Theater Monday. It is an average show of its sort, with vaudeville acts interspersed with girl spectacle. Few of the lines are questionable. The dress and undress is a little extreme as ever. The tunes are the usual thing, cheap but serviceable. Miss Belle Ashlyn provides intervals of good mimicry and Ed Wynn is amusing in his garage travesty. Herman Timberg and four girl fiddlers have a novel turn. Ma-Belle, Pearl Eaton and William Eaton perform well in a pale Grecian setting to the Scherazade ballet story. William Philbrick, Fred Walton and Miss Stella Hoban also add to the sum total of entertainment. Shakespeare, impersonated by Mr. Walton, objects to the "stupid burlesques of his plays," and Mr. Wynn remarks from a box that the show hadn't enough fun in it. There is really nothing to be added to the criticisms the management thus makes on its own show.

"You're in Love" moved from the Shubert yesterday to the Plymouth for a week. Next Monday evening Miss Grace George opens an engagement in repertory at the Plymouth, starting with Shaw's "Major Barbara," which has never been acted here. Next Tuesday night Miss Emily Stevens comes to the Majestic in "The Unchastened Woman."

January 8 "Miss Springtime," musical comedy with Frank McIntyre comes to the Tremont; Miss Mitzi Hajos returns to the Colonial for a fortnight in "Pom-Pom"; "Canary Cottage," a new musical comedy, comes to the Park Square; and "The Brat," a new melodrama by Miss Maude Fulton, who also acts the leading role, comes to the Majestic; Shaw's "Man and Superman" will be the Copley offering.

MAYOR CRITICIZES HIGH-PRESSURE PLAN

With regard to the proposal that the local insurance companies take over the high pressure water service, Mayor Curley said today he should like to look into it more carefully before discussing it seriously. "Hastily speaking," he said, "I should not favor the plan as it seems to me that the high pressure water system is something the city should control."

The plan calls for the payment to the city of Boston by the companies of the money already spent in the installation of the system. Complaint has been made to the Finance Commission by these companies that their work has not been done well, and they claim that \$100,000 has been wasted, so far, in the work.

It is understood the insurance companies desire to double the capacity of the proposed pumping station.

HON. A. E. KEMP RETURNED

TORONTO, Ont.—Hon. A. E. Kemp, Minister of Militia and Defense, was returned by acclamation to represent East Toronto in the House of Commons.

MESSRS. THIBAUD AND COPELAND IN RECITAL

Jacques Thibaud, Violinist, and George Copeland, Pianist—Recital in Symphony Hall, afternoon of Dec. 24. Nicolas Schneider assisted Mr. Thibaud as accompanist. The program: Beethoven: Bach: waltz and étude, Chopin; scherzo, Mendelssohn; Mr. Copeland: "Symphonie Espagnole," Lalo; Mr. Thibaud: "Prelude," "Ballets dans l'eau," "Dance de Puck," "Clair de lune" and "L'oiseau," Debussy; Mr. Copeland: Poème, Chausson; Mr. Thibaud: "Requiescent," Grieg; "Tango" and "Castillas," Albeniz; Bourée fantastique, Chabrier; Mr. Copeland, Introduction and rondo capriccioso, Saint-Saëns. Mr. Thibaud.

Interpreters of music and modern writers of it, also, have two general methods of dealing with the public. They either move aggressively upon their listeners to conquer them, or they retire into hiding and invite listeners to come and be conquered. One school of musical strategists is found seeking victory by direct attack, another by a sort of ambush. There are those, on the one hand, who compel the audience to attention and applause; there are those, on the other hand, who persuade it. All performers who are influential on the concert platform today and all composers who win enthusiastic hearing, recognize that the art of tone has two forces, push and pull, and are emphasizing one of them to the exclusion of the other, or are in some way trying to combine them. The variation of one national type of music from another can sometimes be traced to a preference, possibly temperamental, possibly arbitrary, for one of these forces. Broadly speaking, the music of Richard Strauss emphasizes the push, that of Claude Debussy the pull.

The violin playing of Jacques Thibaud illustrates in a remarkable way the pull side of the argument. It is the idea of concentration in performance carried to the extreme. It never for a moment drives listeners to admiration of works like the Lalo Spanish symphony and the Chausson poème, but it always endeavors to draw them into close contemplation of the works. The thing is done, no doubt, with essentially the same mechanical means as are employed in the playing of the objective school of violinists, different as the sound seems to be. The artist of Sunday afternoon could cover no difficulties of execution simply by obliterating himself. The fingering and bowing for every note had to be done with the same precision as if technical display were the whole end in view.

Sincerity is perhaps the most mark-worthy quality in playing that thus seeks to appeal without astonishing. But the question may be raised whether the studies which the violinist gave on Sunday afternoon are not, in spite of their genuineness, open to the reproach of being mannered. It is a question whether a reading of the rondo of the Spanish symphony, for example, given wholly from the standpoint of pull, is not one-sided and exaggerated. Surely it would not be dangerous for a man to let himself go when presenting these pages to a popular house. A player is working the argument of concentration hard when he tries to make hearers think that such bright music is something to be solemnly brooded over.

The audience, however, responded cheerfully to the artist's work in the rondo no less than in the earlier parts of Lalo's work; and it responded to his work enthusiastically in the work of Chausson, to which his style is completely appropriate. The audience was likewise pleased with the playing of the pianist, who was an admirable choice on the part of the managers as a contrasting artist.

"CHIN-CHIN" RETURNS FOR STAY IN BOSTON

Montgomery & Stone in "Chin-Chin," musical fantasy; book by Anne Caldwell and R. H. Burnside, lyrics by Anne Caldwell and James O'Dea; music by Ivan Caryll; presented by Charles Dillingham in second engagement in Boston at the Tremont Theater, evening of Dec. 25, 1916. The cast: Chin Hop Lo, the Widow, Coole, Clown, Gendarme, David C. Montgomery Chin Hop H. Padarewski, Ventriloquist, Mlle. Falloffski, Gendarme, Fred A. Stone Aladdin.....Douglas Stevenson Abanazar.....Oscar Ragland Ring Master.....Charles Mack Violet Bond.....Gladys Zell Goddess of the Lamp.....Virginia Ehrhott Widow Twankey.....Jessie Franklin Sen. Margaret Irving Fan Tan.....Violet Zell

To mention at once what every one would wish to know: the Six Brown Brothers are still with "Chin-Chin." And with the soprano saxophone that is in various parts of its range, oboe, flute and bassoon, and combinations of these in other parts. And the Brown Brothers still refrain from playing "Semi-ramide" (motion picture orchestras please notice). They do play the opening chords of "Poet and Peasant" only to swing into Irving Berlin, for which the audience is so grateful that only a changed scene can stem its applause. This is what technicians call "dramatizing the audience."

The production is nearly intact, slightly faded, inevitably, from its many years on the boards, but Montgomery and Stone still hold interest in their Chinese song, and Mr. Stone's circus travesty and his ventriloquist and pianistic imitations, and his dancing, especially with Miss Zell, score heavily, as usual. The production, along with others that have visited Boston this season, reminds one that good handling of choruses seems to be a lost art. The scenery, also, is of a prehistoric type, but the well-designed costumes of Wilhelm remain pleasing to the eye. "Chin Chin" is preeminently a holiday show, and Monday afternoon Mr. Stone took advantage of the date to present various of the stage properties to those performers who received applause.

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CIVIL SERVICE TESTS

United States Civil Service examinations are being held in many cities throughout the country today. Among the positions to be filled and for which a list of eligibles will be established are those for petroleum accountant and petroleum economist. Both positions have a salary of from \$1800 to \$2500 a year. The duties of the petroleum accountant are to investigate the systems of accounting and costs in the various branches of the petroleum industry. The economist is expected to gather statistics on the distribution of crude petroleum and refined products, to investigate conditions affecting the question of supply and demand with a view to keeping the general public and the petroleum industry informed.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

OHIO STATE TO HAVE FINE FIVE OUT THIS SEASON

Veterans Available for Every Position on Basketball Team Except Center—C. W. Bolen Showing Splendid Form

COLUMBUS, O.—With veterans at every position except center, Ohio State's basketball team has still failed to show the smooth working qualities that should characterize it in its minor Ohio games played so far. Although the Buckeyes have won their games handsily, competition was not hard and the opinion of critics is that the team has not yet shown its best form.

A 10-days' jaunt through Ohio during the holiday vacation is expected to round the quintet into formidable opposition for its first "Big Nine" game with Wisconsin on the Buckeye floor, Jan. 6.

But two veterans are lost this year, Capt. D. C. Ginn '16, center, and P. H. McClure '16, guard. Both were graduated last June. The vacant position left by Captain Ginn was not hard to fill, for C. A. McDonald '19, substitute varsity end on the championship football team, fits in well. He is a hard player, a close guard and gives the team a decided advantage by his ability to get the jump-off on his opponent. He is 6ft. 3in. tall.

Coach L. W. St. John is frank to admit that McClure's graduation left a big gap in the varsity ranks. McClure was the smallest guard in Conference basketball last year, but there were few guards who played a more consistently hard game. No guard of varsity caliber was developed this year, so D. H. Davies '18, a substitute forward of the 1916 team, was switched to that place. Davies is proving himself a good guard, although he is still new to the position. As a forward, he distinguished himself by his long shots. He is working into the offense in the same way this year.

But C. W. Bolen '18 is the main part of the defense. He is playing the same splendid aggressive game at guard this year that brought him prominence last year. Picked by many as an all-Conference end, he brings his football qualities onto the basketball floor, playing a fast, driving game.

Capt. F. W. Norton '16 and D. E. Leader, '16, are back on the forward positions. Norton is the only three-letter man in school. For the past two years he has won his "O" in football, basketball and baseball, and there is no reason why he won't repeat this year. He plays a more vigorous game than the leader, but the latter is more accurate in his shooting. Norton is valuable in his dash-style style of floor play.

Coaches are making no predictions on this year's results. Much depends, they say, on how the team develops during its Ohio barnstorming tour. Every "Big Nine" team, except Iowa and Chicago, will be met.

PINEHURST LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT REACHES FINALS

PINEHURST, N. C.—Finals in the women's singles and semi-finals in the mixed doubles will be played today in the St. Thomas lawn tennis tournament on the courts here. Only the finals of the men's singles were played Monday. Allan Loeb of the Rensselaer Club, Chicago, won the singles trophy by defeating Gardner Colby of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club in three straight sets, 6-2, 9-7, 7-5.

Loeb, playing in partnership with Colby, was defeated in the finals of the men's doubles.

BAKER NOT TO PLAY IN LEAGUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—H. A. H. Baker will not play in the Amateur Hockey League championship games this season. The St. Nicholas Club, which would benefit by a change in the rules which would permit the former Princeton star to play in the championship games, is adverse to having the rules altered, as it would form a precedent which might be harmful to the hockey game in the future.

The St. Nicholas Hockey Club is to be commended for the most sportsmanlike stand it has taken in the matter. While a resident of Philadelphia, which is outside the residential limit distance in the present league rules, Baker will not play in championship games.

GOLGATE NAMES GOEWY
HAMILTON, N. Y.—Raymond Goewy of Pittsfield, Mass., has been elected assistant manager of the Colgate varsity football team for next season. He will become manager in his senior year, according to the usual system. Goewy is a sophomore.

EARL COOPER WINS AUTO RACE
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Earl Cooper won the 50-mile automobile match race at the Ascot Speedway here Monday, covering the distance in 44m. 41s. an average of 67.13 miles an hour. Edward Pullen finished one second behind Cooper.

JUNIOR INDOOR TENNIS TOURNAMENT BEGINS TODAY

NATIONAL JUNIOR TENNIS (Singles)
1915—E. H. Binzen, New York
(Doubles)
1915—James Weber, and R. C. Rand.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Play starts today in the second annual national junior indoor lawn tennis championship on the courts of the Seventh Regiment Armory. The tournament is held under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association and with a bigger entry list than last year, it is expected that this year's event will furnish some splendid junior tennis.

E. H. Binzen, who won the singles championship last winter, has entered to defend his title. He will meet considerably harder opposition this year than was the case last winter, as a number of the leading college players of the country have taken advantage of the holidays to try for the championship. Owing to the age limit being raised to 20 years, a number of promising players not eligible in 1915 have entered.

James Weber of Chicago and R. C. Rand of New York won the doubles championship last winter.

JEWISH CONGRESS FOR RACE UPLIFT IS AGREED UPON

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Prominent Jewish leaders from all parts of the United States have just ended a meeting at the Hotel Savoy, called for the purpose of deliberating and deciding where and when and in what manner there shall convene an American Jewish congress, representative of 3,000,000 Jews of this country.

This congress is to consider the fate of the 14,000,000 Jewish men, women and children scattered over the face of the earth and to take steps to secure full civil, religious and political rights for the Jews in all belligerent countries, and group rights, if they so desire, in such of them as accord rights of that character.

This conference marked the first important step toward a unification of all the Jews throughout the country. The discussion in the ranks of American Israel, brought on by a difference of opinion as to the more advantageous means of launching this great emancipation movement, and which has resolved itself in a bitter struggle among the Jewish national leaders, was brought to an end.

Not one voice was raised against the idea of a national congress, and it was decided to hold this assembly in Washington not later than May 1, 1917. The election of delegates will take place as soon as the conference is over and the various leaders return to their communities. Nathan Straus was unanimously acclaimed as chairman of the American Jewish Congress.

HOME RULE MOVE STARTED IN OHIO

CINCINNATI, O.—If the program set forth by the charter committee of the City Club of Cincinnati is carried out, this city will vote on a city charter providing for home rule, March 27. The City Club report sets forth reasons why Cincinnati should have a charter which would make it possible to carry out great civic betterment plans without being hampered by necessary appeals to the State Legislature for special statutes and provisions covering the city's needs.

It is pointed out that Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo and Springfield, large Ohio cities, have charters of their own. The club's report makes no recommendation for the form of city government to be adopted under the charter, merely urging that the question, "Shall a commission be chosen to frame a charter?" be placed before the people.

The first step in the movement will be the passage of an enabling ordinance by the City Council. The advocates of a charter claim that there is not a project or activity before the people of Cincinnati today, rapid transit, union depot, building and housing problems, street railway or other public utility regulation and extension, city planning and the like, "which would not be rendered more easy and economical of accomplishment of solution by means of a home rule charter."

INCREASE SHOWN IN THE RICE CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BEAUMONT, Tex.—An increase of nearly 3,000,000 bags in the rice crop of the United States, as compared with the crop last year, is shown in the final estimate given out by J. R. Leguene, secretary of the Rice Millers Association, who places this year's crop at 9,747,183 bags. The "carry over" rough rice from last season is estimated at 61,963 bags.

The figures of Secretary Leguene are far above the average production for the last five years, which are as follows: 1910, 6,400,000 bags; 1911, 6,900,000 bags; 1912, 6,250,000 bags; 1913, 6,160,000 bags; 1915, 6,369,500 bags. The production of Texas and Louisiana is estimated at 2,465,000 bags and of Louisiana at 4,693,882 bags, while the Arkansas production is estimated at approximately 2,600,000 bags.

BOWDOIN MAY ADD HOCKEY TO ITS SPORT LIST

Prospects of College Recognizing That Branch of Athletics Are Considered Very Bright—Team of Students

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Prospects of the Bowdoin College athletic council recognizing hockey as an intercollegiate sport this winter are considered quite bright. The council has taken an active part in the construction of a rink here for several winters and a team has been maintained under the name of the Brunswick Hockey Club. This club is made up of students at the college and its team has met with considerable success.

Two of the big games played by the club last year were with the Portland Country Club and the Bates College players. A game will be played with the Bates players this winter and it is hoped that negotiations which are now being carried on will result in games with University of Maine and Colby College students. It is thought that if the other Maine colleges can be induced to maintain hockey teams, the sport will be adopted by Bowdoin and Bates and a Maine State league formed along the lines of those in lawn tennis, track, baseball and football.

The Brunswick Hockey Club expects to turn out a strong seven this year as it will have all the members of last winter's team available with the exception of two players who graduated last June. B. W. Bartlett '17, is captain of the team and he will have for veterans B. P. Bradford '17, N. C. Little '17, S. L. Hanson '18, R. T. Burr '19, C. D. MacIninch '19, Ralph Irving '19, and L. B. McCarthy '19. Lawrence Cate '20, of Weymouth, Mass., has played considerable hockey in preparatory school games and is making a strong try for goal. Captain Bartlett plays at right wing. He is also a varsity football player, having won his "B" as halfback for two years. He was captain of his class hockey team sophomore and junior years and on the class baseball team.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE OHIO RIVER

Cincinnati Mayor Enthusiastic Over Prospects of Improvements in the Waterway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Enthusiastic over the prospects of completed Ohio River improvement, Mayor George Puchta of Cincinnati, returning from the Ohio Valley Improvement Association convention at Huntington, W. Va., gave voice to optimistic views regarding the proposed development of river traffic. He was confident of the association's plan for a continuous constructive contract until the work is completed, being approved by the National River and Harbors Congress. This, he said, would give the immense territory dependent upon the Ohio River a completed improvement within the next four or five years.

"The railroads have had no such sums at their disposal to develop their facilities to meet the demands of the country," he said. "I am supporting a plan that will bring to this and other populous centers within the Ohio River district great bulks of freight that cannot be handled readily by cars. I refer to the work in steel, which in thousands of tons at a time, are more easily and cheaply handled by water than any other method. The Ohio River improvement is about 40 per cent completed. Only with the completion of the plan will we have the benefits derived from a modernized standard water carrier facility. Such an addition to our transportation methods would give us an industrial development that will bring to our city a degree of permanent prosperity which it has never enjoyed. The Ohio River improvement when completed will serve nearly one-tenth of the population of the United States."

WHERE SKATING IS GOOD
Abbeville, S. C. Good
Ashmont Playground Good
Charlestown Playground . . . Good
Columbus Avenue Good
Commonwealth Park Good
Cottage Street Good
Dorchester Park Good
First Street Playground . . . Good
Franklin Field Good
Gibson Street Good
Neponset Good
North Brighton Playground . . Good
Riverside Street Good
Riverside Park Good
Riverside Playground Good
Seaboard Pond Good
Savin Hill Good
Strawberry Good
Williamsville Good
Wood Island Park Good
Public Garden Good
Boston Common Good
Orient Heights Good
Tobogganing Excellent

LOCAL PASSENGER TRAFFIC
The passenger traffic of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad during the month of November showed an increase of 140,339 over the similar month for 1915. During last month 2,408,758 passengers were hauled in and out of Boston, compared with 2,263,421 for the month of November, 1915.

THREE COLLEGES IN TRIANGULAR CHESS TOURNAMENT

Cornell, University of Pennsylvania and College of the City of New York Open Series

TRIANGULAR CHESS WINNERS		
Year	Won	Lost
1899—Pennsylvania	6	2
1900—Cornell	5½	2½
1901—Cornell	4½	2½
1902—Cornell	5	3
1903—Cornell	5½	2½
1904—Pennsylvania	5	3
1905—Pennsylvania	5	3
1906—Pennsylvania-Brown	5	3
1907—Cornell	5½	2½
1908—Pennsylvania	5	3
1909—Pennsylvania	5½	2½
1910—Cornell	6	2
1911—Cornell-Pennsylvania	6	2
1912—Pennsylvania	7½	1½
1913—Pennsylvania	11½	½
1914—Cornell-Pennsylvania	12	4
1915—Pennsylvania	6	2
1899—Pennsylvania	6	2
1900—	5½	2½
1901—	2½	4½
1902—	4½	2½
1903—	3½	2½
1904—	5	4½
1905—	5	2½
1906—	5	5
1907—	4	2½
1908—	7	2½
1909—	6½	1½
1910—	6½	1½
1911—	7½	4
1912—	11½	10½
1913—	12	12
1914—	12	12
1915—	4	4
Totals	98½	88

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The eighteenth annual tournament of the Triangular College Chess League, with teams from Cornell, Pennsylvania and the College of the City of New York participating, began at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club this morning, continuing for three or four days, according to the sort of schedule adopted.

Maj. J. M. Hanham of the Manhattan Chess Club has consented to act as referee. The following teams will compete for the championship now held by Pennsylvania.

Cornell—H. Berman '17, S. Ginsberg '17, S. Wilson '17, C. P. Hotsen '17, Pennsylvania—Harry Kline '17, B. Winkelman '17, E. S. Jackson '18, L. Horner '19.

City College—S. Sepulwin '18, B. Gill '17, J. Erman '20, J. Finchel '18.

LIQUOR BARRED FROM CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Following orders given by Governor Johnson the National Guard of California has been put upon a prohibition basis, so far as this may be done officially. Hereafter liquor will be barred from all armories, rifle ranges and military camps, and officers or enlisted men entering saloons in uniform will be subject to court martial. To serve, use, or have liquor at an armory or State rifle range is made equally unlawful. Liquor may not be served at armory banquets and the officers' private supplies are banished from headquarters.

The custom of taking liquor to the maneuvers camps must be discontinued. National guardsmen are not even permitted, under the orders, to take soft drinks in saloons when in uniform, or to go into them for any other purpose. The order applies to Naval Militia, as well as to the land forces. The order is indorsed by officers of the National Guard, officers of the regular army and by public opinion generally.

One officer of the National Guard said: "It will tend greatly to elevate the service as it will assist in obtaining enlistments from the most desirable class of men. We are looking for the better element to build up the National Guard and there are many desirable men who do not care to associate with those who drink. We cannot keep men from drinking in the private capacity, but we have the right to preserve the dignity of the uniform." Regular army officers in approving the order said that they believed that a similar rule would benefit the regular service.

NEW YORK EVENING SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The report on the work of the city's evening schools shows that the 83 elementary classes registered 78,770 pupils, as compared with 100,671 last year, the decrease being due to the falling off in immigration. The number of English classes for immigrants dropped from more than 1000 in 1914 to 600 at one time in 1915, while the average register was 10,742 less than the year before. Considerable attention has been paid to the getting and keeping of the immigrant in the evening schools through publicity, cooperation of outside agencies, preparation of teachers, intelligent supervision and rearrangement of courses. Superintendent Jenks recommends establishment of evening prevocational schools, standardization of courses, centralization of evening school activities, improvements in evening school advertising and installation of courses in automobile instruction.

GEORGIA TO PRESERVE HISTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—State officials are considering the establishment of a permanent State department of archives and history, and definite action may be taken at the next session of the Legislature. It is also proposed that a Georgia historical society be organized.

COLUMBIA WINS COLLEGE CHESS, YALE IS SECOND

Elis Make Fine Showing Against Blue and White in Final Round—Harvard Third and Princeton Last

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

College	Won	Lost
Columbia	6	1
Yale	5½	1½
Harvard	5	2
Princeton	4	3

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia's varsity chess team successfully defended its title of champion of the Intercollegiate Chess Association at the rooms of the Princeton Club Saturday evening when the Blue and White representatives won 1½ points from the Elis, giving Columbia a grand total of 8 points, Yale coming second with 6½. Harvard finished in third place with 5½ points and Princeton was last with 4 points.

Columbia owes its victory to the fact that the representatives of the Blue and White won all four matches with Harvard on the opening day. In the final round the best the Columbia players could do was to win 1½ points against Yale, the Elis capturing 2½ points which brought them up into second place.

Harvard made a fine showing against Princeton in the final round, the Crimson winning three of the four games played and drawing the other one. This brought Harvard up from last place to third as up to the final round the Crimson had won only 2 points.

H. E. Leeds of Columbia was the star of the tournament winning his three games and being the only player to finish with a clean record. The individual records of the players for the tournament follow:

RECORDS OF PLAYERS		
College	Won	Lost
Columbia	3	1
H. E. Leeds	3	0
R. Johnson	2	1
C. A. Isaacs	1½	1½
S. A. Clapp	1½	1½
Princeton	2	2
J. R. Chamberlin	1	1
W. B. Chamberlin	1	1
W. J. Jr.	1	1
E. G. Wilson	1½	1½
V. T. Manchec	1½	1½
Total	4	6½

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BROOKLINE WILL BE REPRESENTED BY STRONG SEVEN

Captain Johnson Has Wealth of Veteran and New Material to Select From This Season

Brookline High School's admission to the interscholastic Hockey League is expected to make the race for the championship this year closer than it has been for a long time. Since the league was first organized, interest in the work of the schoolboy hockey players has always been keen, and last season the race for the title was watched with unusual interest. The race was very keen, Melrose High School finally winning out.

Brookline has always produced a hockey team that has been watched closely by followers of the game, and aroused a great deal of enthusiasm among the students of the school. This year Brookline is entered in the race for the league championship, and has the making of a team that is sure to be a strong factor in the contest. It would not be a great surprise if Brookline's first year as a member of the league resulted in winning the title.

Richard Johnson is captain of the hockey team this season, and he expects to lead one of the fastest teams that has ever represented the school. Captain Johnson is one of the best all-around athletes the school has ever produced, and he has a wealth of veteran and promising new material from which to build up his team. Edmund O'Hearn, former star defense player, is home from college, and will aid Captain Johnson in training the candidates.

Captain Johnson played center on the team last season, but this year he will play rover. He is very fast and clever as a skater, and carries the puck well. His work on the football team this fall won him a place

WOMEN AVOID SOUTH AMERICA BUSINESS FIELD

Gulf Between Laboring and Well-to-Do Classes Acts as Bar—Argentina Is Found to Be Exception

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru.—The business world is just beginning to open its doors to the women of South America. In Ecuador, Colombia and Bolivia women have not yet entered into the industries or the professions, and there is as yet, scarcely any paid work for women outside of the home.

In Peru the woman who has to work for her living is looked down upon. There is a great gulf in this aristocratic country between the laboring, and the well-to-do classes, which makes it especially hard for women to enter the business world. Many prefer to do "sweat shop" labor for the big firms, barely eking out an existence, yet still feeling that they are keeping their "caste" by doing the work at home, rather than work publicly where they will be seen by their neighbors and classed as working women. Even women teachers have little standing, and it is only within the last few years that women have taken positions as cashiers, clerks or stenographers. Of the handful of women who have graduated at the university, one is practicing medicine, two dentistry, a few pharmacy, and a few others are conducting private schools. The old Spanish pride will keep the better class of women of Peru from entering the business world in any capacity. There is, however, developing gradually a middle class of women who are intelligent, who, because they are ready to work and have no feeling of disgrace in their toil, are developing intellectually and will eventually open the way for other women to learn that there is a means of livelihood otherwise than that of marriage.

There is an element of greater independence in Chilean womanhood, and their entrance into the industrial world has put new emphasis on the dignity of woman's work. In the large cities they are mainly in the factories and stores, but they are gradually entering the government and business offices. Stenography and typewriting are taught in the girls' professional schools, but the main profession open to women is that of teaching. The Chilean woman is much more advanced than are women of Colombia or Peru. She is more cosmopolitan, is not so tied down by tradition and custom, and is keeping step with the man of Chile in his modern progress. There is no Chilean type, as there is in Peru. The woman you meet in the beautiful homes of Valparaiso or Santiago might be seen in New York or Paris. She may be of a distinctly German type, or look like an English woman just come from some village in Great Britain.

Across the Andes one comes into another world altogether than that seen on the West Coast. In Argentina everything is so intensely modern and up-to-date, that it is all very disappointing for the visitor looking after "local color." There is no color in Argentina unless one accepts the color of gold that seems to cover everything. Argentina is prosperous, vulgarly rich and contented with itself. Its capital, Buenos Aires, is a beautiful city, a mixture of Paris, Berlin and Chicago. Its streets and boulevards are the broadest and the longest and the finest in the world. You thoroughly realize this, even before you are told. Its shops, its jewelry, and its crowds of well-dressed women have few superiors in any city on the globe. The most luxurious motor cars may be seen carrying exquisitely dressed women and children to and from the great houses that line the residence streets. Here again there is no distinct racial type. The Argentine woman is advanced and she is entering the world of business. Women are contributors to the leading magazines and philosophical reviews, and they are studying in the universities and technical schools, and there is a large and ever growing number of business women in Buenos Aires. Immense numbers are employed throughout Argentina as teachers, dressmakers, and domestic science are to be found in all of the big cities.

In Brazil one finds the quiet, home woman again. She has not entered public life except in a few cases. There is a charm about her that is not found in her more advanced sister of Argentina. She is not so modern, obtains her education in the convent schools, and still believes that woman's realm is the home.

The women of South America are among the best wives and mothers in the world, and they love children. The homes of the richer class are magnificent, and even the poorer homes have a certain charm with their flower-filled patios, and great high-ceiled rooms.

There are few modern conveniences in many of the average South American homes. In Peru, the kitchens are simply earthen-floored rooms, where the food is cooked over a charcoal brazier, and the guinea pigs and chickens play around under foot, even in the houses of the rich.

It will be many years before the women of South America become aggressive, advanced, argumentative women, leaders in the great feminist movement about whom so much is heard in the United States and England. There are practically no women's clubs, except those established by foreign women, and for them alone, with the exception of one in Santiago. The secretary told the writer that she was having a hard time trying to per-

sade the Chilean ladies to join, as they felt that it was a step altogether too far in advance of what they considered womanly. The wife of the President of Chile said disdainfully when the writer mentioned that he had visited the woman's club, "Oh, yes, I have heard that there is such an organization, but I do not approve of it." Another lady in Santiago, one of the leaders of the aristocratic society in that aristocratic town, said, when asked her opinion of the club: "Oh, it is all right for women who have no homes and no family, but we women of the old families will never join such a thing."

These women of the old families in Peru, Chile, Argentina and Brazil are well satisfied with things as they are. They lead a restricted life, visiting mainly among their own or their husbands' families. They do not entertain with frequent dinner parties to their friends, but give an elaborate reception once or twice a year. There are no women's luncheons. Their husbands do not bring their men friends home to dinner. In fact, it is hard for a man, especially a foreigner, to enter the home of the South American. He does not invite people indiscriminately to his home, and it is a rare honor to be asked to meet the ladies of the household.

There is a charm about the woman of South America, a sweet, womanly charm. She is taught that she must please by her femininity, and she has learned her lesson well.

ARIZONA ELECTION STILL IN DOUBT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Arizona is still in doubt as to its next Governor. Tom Campbell, the Republican nominee is returned by the State Canvassing Board a winner by the narrow margin of 30 votes. Governor Hunt, the Democratic incumbent, claims that Campbell isn't elected at all and that a recount of the votes will show that he (Hunt) is entitled to the office. The whole matter is now up to the courts.

Some results of the election, however, are certain. Prohibition becomes an established fact by a majority of 11,094. This writes into the constitution an absolute restriction on all sorts and kinds of spirituous or malt liquors. It makes it a crime to manufacture, import or have it in possession, and is said to be the most stringent liquor law in existence. Good lawyers say that it complies with every constitutional provision and that Arizona will be more nearly dry than any other geographical division in the United States. Capital punishment is abolished by the narrow margin of 152 votes.

AMERICAN LEGION GIVE UP CHARTER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Acting under the direction of Secretary of War Baker, the American Legion, a civilian organization, formed in February, 1915, for the purpose of classifying men of military and technical experience as a defense measure, has turned over its records to the recently created Council of National Defense, of which the Secretary of War is chairman, and will on Jan. 1 disincorporate.

The American Legion, in making this announcement, says that its 24,000 enrolled members will be released from all obligations of promise of service or payment of dues, but that it has requested the Secretary of War to communicate with each member in order that this willingness to render service, as expressed by his legion membership, can be made use of by the Government, through the Officers Reserve Corps or Enlisted Men's Reserve Corps or in such other ways as the Council for National Defense may devise.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY DECISION DELAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Overruling the motion of demurrer of counsel for the State board of canvassers, but not sustaining the temporary restraining order preventing the board from taking action as regards the vote of Buncombe county, which elects Zebulon Weaver, Democrat, to Congress from the tenth district, over Representative James J. Britt, Republican, Judge William Bond, in the Wake county superior court, has continued the existing status of the Britt-Weaver case until Dec. 19. By this time it is hoped the State supreme court will have rendered a decision on an appeal from the dissolution of a temporary order restraining the county board of canvassers from certifying the returns of Buncombe county. This decision, it is said, will bear directly upon the disposition of the case here.

ALABAMA COAL LAND TO BE DEVELOPED

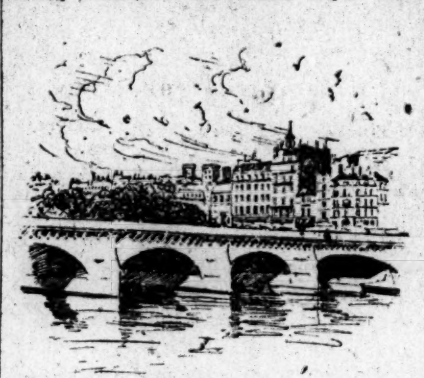
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The development by one company of more than 3000 acres of coal land on the Warrior River above Tuscaloosa, Ala., began recently. The property consists of some of the best coal lands of the district. The Brookwood vein runs throughout. The coal will be shipped down the Warrior to Mobile and New Orleans. It will not touch rail at any point. Within 30 days, between 25,000 and 30,000 tons will be sent to the gulf ports from these new mines each month, it is announced. "Warrior" has been selected as the name of the mining town which will go up in the fields, and more than 250 miners and families will reside there.

AT RANDOM

"I will say a few words at random, and do you listen at random."

There is something peculiarly fascinating about the road, the open road in particular, but even in the road bordered by shops, and at night lit, not by the stars and the moon, but by the electric lamps, and more especially by the coster's naphtha flare of the great European cities. Go out, by night, over the Pont Neuf, and through the great dim place at the feet of the towers of Notre Dame. Then cross the other arm of the river, and climb up through the tangle of narrow streets wound round the exquisite old abbatis house which the monks of Cluny built, in the olden days when



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Pont Neuf

the Valois ruled for the first time in France.

If you know how to think, on such subjects, you are on historic ground. Here, when the "grandeur that was Rome" still endured, Julian heard the shout of the legionaries calling to him to assume the purple. Here in the huge frigidarium, the vaulting of which is hewn into great bow piers, as the Romans called the Seine, was a navigable river, the Emperors came to bathe. Here, when "the grandeur that was Rome" was a story of the past, the Frankish Kings kept wassail. Here, when ten centuries had passed the hand of destruction over the vast palace, the Benedictine builder laid line and plummet to the walls of the Abbey of Cluny's new Paris house. The too was seven centuries ago, and the work of the medieval builders stands there today, in the swirl of streets on the river bank, very much as it did when Philip of Valois or Jean le Bon were Kings.

What scenes have not those streets witnessed. Stranger things than ever were done at "The Mermaid," for the latter saw only the battles of the wits, but the other a whole city in commotion. All the same the real charm of the road is not here. It is where the labyrinth of the city alleys gives place to the open road. It is where Watling Street shakes itself clear of the last echoes of London, and begins its long journey, between the hedgerows, to the north.

It is where the broad white spokes of the Roman wheel radiate through the vivid green pastures of what was once the frontier province of Belgæ, with its outposts at Utrecht, Rheims, and Verdun, or Vetus Trajectum, Duorocortum, or Verodunum as the Romans called them. It is where the Cambridge turnpike tilts upwards over the low line of hills on the edge of Boston, and sways up and down the intervening ridges till at last it enters Concord, by the side of Emerson's house.

It is perfectly wonderful the stimulus which the thinkers have found in the open road. "The Autocrat," in one of the other of his disguises, declares, it is true, that the way to think is over your feet in hot water, but his great contemporary Walt Whitman was the very Anacron of the road:

"Alone! after the great Companions, and to belong to them!
They too are on the road—they are the swift and majestic men—they are the greatest women!"

A man, in every thought, and word, and deed, the very antithesis of Walt Whitman, to wit the philosopher John Stuart Mill, held the poet's doctrine with respect to the road. Only, he declared, with the road under his feet could a man hope to think clearly. Such a theory was illustrated, in the most emphatic way, in the method of Dickens. Mr. Weller's knowledge of London, at once so extensive and peculiar, was acquired during the great novelist's perpetual wanderings about the great city, just as David Copperfield's and Mr. F's Aunt's intimate knowledge of the Dover Road was gained not from books but from personal experience. If ever, indeed, there was what might be termed an open air author it was "Boz."

The Dover road along which David Copperfield crept to his Aunt's house on the cliff; the Dover road on which the milestones of Mr. F's aunt stood; the Dover road over which Mr. Pickwick and his companions rolled in the coach listening to the amazing and prodigious verbosity of Mr. Jingle; the Dover road by which Mr. Cruncher overtook Mr. Jarvis Lorry on his way to Paris, was and is the old Watling Street of the Romans.

It is all this surely that is part of the charm of Shakespeare. He top was a poet of the road. Either on foot or on horseback, he must have traversed the one hundred and twenty miles of road between Stratford and London, again and again. He chose the road through Oxford in preference to that by the old Roman town of Dorchester, because by Fairfax lay the "Crown," the sung inn of his old friend Robert D'Avenant, father of his Godson Sir William of that ilk, sometime play-wright, and poet-laureate. How well Shakespeare got to know the road every reader of his plays is aware.

At the hamlet of Grendon Underwood, a mile or two out of Oxford, he chanced upon Dogberry. In the inn at Rochester, was it the Bull, one wonders, where Mr. Pickwick came with his three friends and Mr. Jingle, he pictures the carrier, whom he must

have watched many times in the yards at Stratford, getting ready, in the morning twilight, for the tramp to London. "Heigh-ho! An't be not four by the day I'll be hanged: Charles! Wain is over the new chimney, and yet our horse not packed. What, ostler!"

Not the least interesting part of the road lay in these old inns, the inns, of course, of the days before the railway. That they were comfortable enough is evident from the fact that Goldsmith did not think it too antecedently improbable, to base "She Stoops to Conquer," on a mistake in confusing a country house with an inn. England, it need not be said, from the time the pilgrims congregated, in Southwark, in the Tabard, was the veritable Promised Land of inns.

Even in the merest village, as "Piscator" has borne evidence, the traveler might take his ease by a blazing fire, in a cheerful room, stuck round with ballads, and with chambers in which the linen smelt of lavender. It is only recently, in fact, since the last coach rolled out of the Tabard yard, and the chambermaids looked down from the galleries of the Black Bull, in Holborn, and today the motor cars are rolling past the quaint old timbered front of the Bull, at Sudbury, or pulling up before Ye Olde King's Head, at Aylesbury.

Of all the men, however, who ever wrote about the road there is surely not one the equal of George Borrow. Not to have traveled with Mr. Petulengro, nor to have made the acquaintance of the "Flaming Tiaman," the apple woman on London Bridge, or "the man in black"—these are things unforgivable in the story of the road or indeed in literature at all. Borrow of the "swift and lounging stride" is, indeed, the very expression of the road.

There is not a page of "Lavengro" which is not delightful, nor a page, scarcely of "Romany Rye," and when the writer had nothing else to do he trudged Spain as a colporteur. He lived and slept, ate and dreamed upon the road. Practically his whole time was spent upon it, from the moment he first met Mr. Petulengro in the lane by No Man Cross, that is the road to Mayday Smith, the by the specialist committee of the National Civic Federation in its efforts to conciliate capital and organized labor. His education was received at Ohio Northern University, and his theological training at Boston University.

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT MAKES AN OFFER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Although not binding or final, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company has submitted a plan under which it will agree to take over and operate the city's new high-speed lines, now in process of construction. The report was submitted to Mayor Smith by the special committee of the city, Thomas E. Mitten and E. T. Statesbury. In condensed form the terms are as follows:

The company agrees to operate the lines now in existence and those built by the city as a unit. It will pay the city 90 per cent of the net revenues received from the operation of the subway and elevated lines built under the so-called Taylor plans, after taking a cumulative dividend of 5 per cent on the capital stock of the company actually paid in, and will agree to limit the annual dividend disbursed to the company to 5 per cent each year after July 1, 1918, keeping the growing surplus as a working capital. It will demand no protection from the loss of business on its lines now in operation, and promises to provide the estimated amount of \$19,500,000 capital to equip and operate the new system, and proposes that if such money is raised by payment of the unpaid portion of the Union Traction stock, one of the underlying companies, the company be permitted to amend its lease with the Union Traction Company so as to pay a rental equal to \$5 a share upon its full-paid capital.

Practically all credits and charges between the Rapid Transit Company and the city as at present existing are to be eliminated and new provisions made which will be discussed in the future.

SUMMER CAMP FOR NEW BRUNSWICK BOYS

ST. JOHN, N. B.—For the first time in the history of work along the lines of the development of boys, a summer camp exclusively for the use of the boys of New Brunswick will be held next summer, from July 14 to 23, at Chipman, on the premises used by the Boy Scouts as their summer home, says the Telegraph. This movement was made a definite program here at the recent annual meetings of the New Brunswick advisory committee for co-operation in boys' work.

The camp will accommodate between 50 and 60 boys, 15 years of age and more. The camp will be held on the premises of the New Brunswick advisory committee for co-operation in boys' work.

PEOPLE ASKED TO SPREAD LANGUAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Help induce one non-English speaking immigrant to learn the language of America." This is the message which the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior is sending to all those interested in bringing about greater national unity through the Americanization of the immigrant population. The annual decline in attendance of adult immigrants upon evening classes following the holidays is the cause for this unusual appeal. This action is part of the "America First Campaign" begun by the bureau Sept. 1 to extend the facilities provided for the education of immigrants, and to induce the largest number of immigrants to take advantage of school opportunities.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Bernard Nadel Baker, one of the five men named by President Wilson to form the first United States Government Shipping Board, is a resident of Baltimore. He has served on important Maryland and National conservation commissions, and has been prominent in backing the society which exists to promote moral education of the children of the nation. Johns Hopkins University also has the benefit of his administrative ability, he being a director of that institution. His special fitness for his new post arises from his long connection (30 years) with the Atlantic Transport Line as its president, and because, more than most men in the marine business of the country, he has discussed in a broad and intelligent way problems of national trade and international commerce as affected by national legislation. Mr. Baker's own experiences with foreign competitors of American-owned and manned lines have enabled him to speak authoritatively to executive and legislative investigators of contemporary conditions of commerce; and this same personal and expert knowledge will serve him well as he now comes to a position of administrative authority with power to spend money as well as to devise a policy.

Alfred Coffin Bedford, who has been chosen president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, owes his place to his proved ability in the responsible lower positions of treasurer, vice-president and director. In 1907 he joined the directorate, and since 1911 he has been treasurer. He is a native of Brooklyn, where he is prominent in the service of Pratt Institute and of the Baptist denomination. His education was gained at Adelphi College and in Europe. He began work in the employ of a subsidiary company of the Standard Oil corporation, and he has never ceased since that time—1882—to master all of the major and minor problems put up to him. The election has not caused much surprise in the circles of the knowing, for he has been an understudy for the place for some time.

John Wesley Hill, who has been elected chancellor of Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., is a Methodist Episcopal clergyman who has held pastorates in Washington, Utah, Montana, Pennsylvania and New York. Of late he has been a lecturer and a promoter of civic causes, and a popular campaigner for the Republican Party in some of its State and presidential campaigns. He has gone the rounds of the Chautauque circuit as a lecturer on international peace, and he has been active in promoting the Irenic policy of the National Civic Federation in its efforts to conciliate capital and organized labor. His education was received at Ohio Northern University, and his theological training at Boston University.

Arthur Lionel Smith, M. A., the master of Balliol, who recently delivered an interesting address at Birmingham, England, on "Imperial Federation," is a considerable authority on history. Educated at Christ's Hospital and Balliol College, Oxford, he was elected fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1874. Later he held the positions of examiner in Modern History in the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Bristol, Glasgow, and Wales. Mr. Smith is the author of several works and papers on historical subjects, amongst which may be mentioned his "Church and State in the Middle Ages," published in 1913.

William R. Wood, representing in the United States House of Representatives the Tenth District of Indiana, is sponsor for a resolution just introduced into that body calling for the investigation of alleged leakage of news respecting the Nation's foreign policy in a way to enrich speculators on the stock exchanges. Congressman Wood is a Republican. Oxford, Ind., is his native place. He got his education for the law at the University of Michigan, and after practicing for some years, had the responsibilities of a prosecuting attorney thrust upon him by the votes of his fellow citizens. In the Senate of the State Legislature he had 18 years continuous service; hence he came to the National Legislature knowing how law is made.

NEW ENGLAND MILK PRODUCERS PLAN MEETINGS

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Meetings at every county seat of every New England State at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, Dec. 30, is the latest move planned by the New England Milk Producers Association in its fight to obtain higher prices for milk, says the Burlington Free Press. The other objects mentioned in the call for the meetings are "cooperative purchase of supplies" and "associated selling." In the call the association's officers claim that the meetings will be in cooperation with "county farmers associations, county advisers, granges, fair officials," etc.

"Richard Patten, secretary N. E. M. P. A., has issued a call for every cow-owning farmer in each county in each State in all New England to meet at the county seat Saturday, Dec. 30, at 10 a. m. An organizer or representative will be present at each of these county meetings to tell all about the N. E. M. P. A., what it has done, what it aims to do, what it can do if every milk producer in New England joins with it."

"The idea is better prices for better milk, cooperative purchase of supplies, associated selling." N. E. M. P. A. proposes that the brand "Made in New England" applied to dairy products, shall become so well and favorably known to New England consumers that every pound of milk and cream, butter and cheese consumed by the millions of consumers in New

NORTH DAKOTA HAS A SUPREME COURT TANGLE

Retiring Justices Continue to Act, Although Justices-Elect Claim Seats—Provisional Court's Opinion Disregarded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—North Dakota today is probably the only State in the Union which can boast of two Supreme Courts. Quite recently the number of tribunals was three, but one, a provisional court, composed of district judges, has since dissolved itself.

The North Dakota tangle is a case of precedent vs. constitution. The constitution adopted at the fall election in 1889 directed that the newly elected judges of the Supreme Court take office the first Monday in December, and the first three justices did so. They succeeded themselves, and when their successors were elected at the end of their second term, the new justices took their seats the first Monday in January, when all other State officers were inaugurated. Ever since, newly elected justices have taken their seats the first Monday in January, although their certificates of election have indicated their terms as running from the first Monday in December.

At the recent general election, after a very severe fight, the Farmers Non-Partisan Political League retired Chief Justice Charles J. Flak and Associate Justices E. T. Burke and E. B. Goss, electing by big majorities the league candidates, Luther E. Birdsall, of the University Law School, James E. Robinson of Fargo and R. H. Grace of Mohall.

Dec. 1 the justices-elect served notices on the retiring justices that the former would claim their seats the first Monday in December, under the constitution. The retiring justices, contending that they had been elected for six years and would have served but five years and eleven months, if they surrendered their seats as demanded, refused to quit and the two holdover members of the court, Associate Justices A. A. Bruce and A. M. Christianson, called in a provisional court consisting of five district court judges to adjudicate the dispute. When the first Monday in December rolled around, it found North Dakota with three Supreme Courts, all claiming constitutional authority for their being. First, the court including the three retiring justices, claiming a right to serve until Jan. 1; second, the court including the three justices-elect, contending that their terms began the first Monday in December, and third, the provisional court, created as provided for in the constitution to serve in a cause in which the duly elected members of the supreme bench found themselves disqualified to act.

The provisional court held a hearing at Bismarck, to which the six parties concerned were commanded, and it handed down an opinion upholding the retiring justices. The justices-elect refused to recognize the provisional court, on the ground that the two associate judges holding over were disqualified to call in an improvised court, inasmuch as they were directly concerned in the question in dispute, since it would affect the length of their term of office two and four years hence, when their successors are named.

By authority of the provisional court's opinion, the retiring justices constituting a majority of the court, are continuing to act. The justices-elect are also reporting each day at the Supreme Court chambers, prepared to hear any action which may be submitted to them. The justices-elect announce that all acts of the retiring justices will be subject to review after Jan. 1, and they have just served notice on the State Auditor and the Treasurer that they will demand their salary for the month of December and that suit will be brought against these two officials and against the retiring justices to recover any money which may be paid the latter for their services in the month of December.

FARM TENANCY PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NORMAN, Okla.—Lower interest rates to farmers, long time loans with every advantage in repayment the Government can give, will aid in solving Oklahoma's great farm tenant problem, but it is only one of the many things the State must do if the 88,000 tenants are to be transformed into owners of homes, think the experts who met at the University of Oklahoma recently to discuss tenancy and all the problems connected with it. Better educational advantages, more cooperation, a livelier community spirit, an extension of the work being done now by the county farm agents, and a better cooperation between the city and the country, were chief among the things declared by speakers to be the avenues to better conditions among the farmers of Oklahoma.

Elmer E. Brown was perhaps the leading speaker of the Tuesday night session. "The strong and the weak points of the Federal Farm Loan Act" was his subject. He declared that the real value of the new law to the farmers of Oklahoma depended almost entirely upon the personal element in the handling of the fund on the flexibility with which it was administered. "This thing of transforming the tenant into a farm owner is not a mechanical job," he declared. "It takes time, it takes education, and it takes cooperation."

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

ADVANCES FOR SOME OF THE SPECIALTIES

Generally Strong Tone Obtains After Early Irregularity With Texas Company and Gulf Common Prominent Features

Support received by New York stock market prices at the beginning of today's session was not well sustained, and in many instances first gains were either wiped out or largely reduced. United States Steel was active and its price advanced more than a point at the opening. Later this was reduced to 1/2 of a point. Reading and Union Pacific were strong. Republic Iron & Steel sold up a point and Mercantile preferred, International Nickel, Studebaker and Cuba Cane Sugar similar amounts and Central Leather two points, but there was an easing in most of these instances.

Atlantic, Gulf was fairly heavily traded in the first few minutes of the local stock market today and it was the feature for strength. It advanced six points. Calumet & Hecla was up 15 points and American Zinc gained a large fraction.

There was a greater degree of heaviness in both markets late in the first half hour. Gulf continued the local leader.

Considerable irregularity prevailed throughout the first half of the session. In the late forenoon considerable strength was displayed by both New York and Boston. At midday the tone was easier. The Marine issues were a weak feature of the New York market at that hour. The common opened up 1/2 at 25 and dropped to 23 1/2. The preferred was up a point at the opening at 91 and after improving 1/4 dropped more than 4 points. International Paper opened up a point at 45, receded to 44 1/2 and then went to 46. Baldwin opened up a point at 59 1/2, receded to 58 1/2 and advanced 3 points before midday. American Locomotive opened up 1/2 at 76 1/2, receded to 75 1/2 and rose to 77 1/2. Central Leather opened up a point at 77 and after declining a point went to 75 1/2. Mexican Petroleum opened up 1/2 at 94 1/2, receded to 93 and advanced 2 1/2 before midday.

United States Steel moved over a very irregular price course. After opening up 1/2 at 107 1/2 it declined to 106 1/2, moved up to 107 1/2 and sagged off a good fraction before midday. Ohio Cities Gas opened up 1/2 at 111 and advanced to 115 1/2. Texas Company opened up 1/2 at 113, declined a point and rose 10 1/2 points to 122 1/2 before midday. United States Rubber also was strong.

Gulf common continued to dominate the local market. It opened up 2 points at 117, advanced to 122 1/2 and declined to 120 1/2 before noon. Tamarack opened up 1/2 at 46, declined to 45 and then rose to 47 1/2. American Zinc opened up 1/2 at 38, receded to 37 1/2, advanced to 39 and then sagged off.

Further good gains were recorded in the early afternoon, particularly by Texas Company, Gulf common, U. S. Steel, Crucible, Inspiration and American Locomotive. The tendency was strongly upward at the beginning of the last hour.

New York total sales, 786,800 shares; \$3,058,000 bonds.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

		Increase over			
	Sat	Fri	Mo ago	Yr ago	
10 highest gr rails	94.95	.07	*.21	1.28	
10 2d grade rails	90.68	*.02	*.64	*.25	
10 public utility..	96.02	.04	*.48	1.84	
10 industrial	97.88	*.04	*1.50	.46	
Combined average	94.86	.02	*.70	.84	

*Decrease.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston clearing house exchanges and balances:

	1916	1915
Exchanges	\$32,159,656	\$23,759,680
Balances	7,407,335	3,921,404

Local United States sub-treasury credit balance at the Boston clearing house today \$144,886.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States

Weather Bureau:

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness, probably snow; rising temperature; moderate north to east winds.

For Southern New England: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; probably snow except fair on the east coast tonight; slightly warmer Wednesday.

For Northern New England: Fair tonight; Wednesday probably snow and slightly warmer.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

	8 a. m.	10 a. m.	12 noon	2 p. m.	4 p. m.	6 p. m.	8 p. m.
Boston	41	42	43	44	45	46	47

IN OTHER CITIES

	8 a. m.	10 a. m.	12 noon	2 p. m.	4 p. m.	6 p. m.	8 p. m.
Albany	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Buffalo	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Chicago	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Cincinnati	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Jacksville	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Kansas City	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
St. Louis	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
New Orleans	70	71	72	73	74	75	76

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

	8 a. m.	10 a. m.	12 noon	2 p. m.	4 p. m.	6 p. m.	8 p. m.
Sun rises	7:12	7:13	7:14	7:15	7:16	7:17	7:18
Sun sets	4:12	4:13	4:14	4:15	4:16	4:17	4:18
Length of day	3:00	3:01	3:02	3:03	3:04	3:05	3:06
Light vehicle lamps at	4:48	4:49	4:50	4:51	4:52	4:53	4:54

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber	74	74 1/2	73 3/4	73 3/4
Alaska Gold	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
Alaska Ju.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4
Allis-Chal.	27	28 1/2	27	28 1/2
Allis-Chal pf.	85 1/2	86	85 1/2	85 1/2
Am Ag Chem.	90	92 1/2	90	92 1/2
A A Chem pf.	102	102	102	102
Am B Sugar.	90	92	89 1/2	90
Am Can.	47	48 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Am Can pf.	108	108 1/2	108	108 1/2
Am Car Fy.	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	66
Am H & L	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
Am H & L pf.	62	62	62	62
Am Ice Sec.	30	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Am Linseed.	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Am Lins'd pf.	51	52	51	52
Am Loco.	76 1/2	77	75 1/2	78
Am Smelt'g.	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105
Am Smelt pf.	115	115	115	115
Am SSecAp.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Am SSecBp.	93 1/2	94	93 1/2	94
Am Steel Fy.	61	64 1/2	60 1/2	64 1/2
Am Sugar.	110	110 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	125 1/2	125 1/2	125	125
Am Woolen	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am Wool pf.	95	95	95	95
Am Writ pf.	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2
Am Zinc	37 1/2	40	37 1/2	38 1/2
Am Zinc pf.	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	72
Anaconda	83	84 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Assta & Real.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Atchison	104	105	103 1/2	104 1/2
Atchison pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Cot Oil.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
At Gulf pf.	117	125	117	120 1/2
Bald Loco.	59 1/2	62 1/2	58 1/2	59
Bald Loco pf.	101	101	100 1/2	100 1/2
Balt & Ohio	84	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
B & O pf.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Batoflas	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel	500	500	500	500
Beth Steel pf.	132	132	132	132
BF Goodrich	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61
Brown R T	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Bruce Term.	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Butte & Sup.	48 1/2	49	47	47 1/2
Cal Petrol.	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	53 1/2	57	53 1/2	56 1/2
Can Pacific	167	167 1/2	167	167 1/2
Ct Leather	87	89 1/2	86	86 1/2
Chan Motor	101	101	101	101
Chas & Ohio	66 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	66
CM & St Paul	92	92	91 1/2	91 1/2
CM & St P pf.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Chi R & Pac.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34	34
Chi Rl cts.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Chi & Alt.	23	25 1/2	23	25 1/2
Chi & Alt pf.	31	31	31	31
Chi & G West.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
C & G West pf.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Chi & NW	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Chile Cop.	25 1/2	26	25 1/2	25 1/2

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

COTTON CLOTH
MILL PRICES
RULE STEADY

Notwithstanding Decline in Raw Cotton Quotations Attitude of Manufacturers Toward Buyers Not Weakening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The cotton cloth and yarn manufacturers of this city and Fall River were remarkably firm in their attitude toward buyers last week. While cotton has been weakening steadily, and many cloth and yarn dealers were offering goods at material concessions, the mill men have held comparatively steady. They have generally taken the position that it is senseless to push for new business at a sacrifice of prices under such conditions as those existing last week, and they are waiting to see how conditions frame up after the turn of the year.

In both this city and Fall River, the mill men are a unit in the statement that the demand for goods has been almost negligible. The sales of print cloths in the Fall River market for the week are estimated at only about 50,000 pieces, or not more than a quarter or a fifth of the mills' weekly output. Buyers of goods were able to get standard constructions from merchants, who had bought them speculatively during the recent rise and who have been reoffering them at bargain prices. Some standard makes of print cloths were offered in New York a full cent down from the highest price reached on this rise.

On fine and fancy cotton goods the abnormal situation in regard to raw material prices which was referred to in these columns a week ago still exists. Although the New York cotton exchange has declined by fully 5 cents a pound, the extra staple cotton which New Bedford mills require for fine and fancy fabrics has dropped no more than 1 cent. The cost of production in the mills here has been reduced very little. The manufacturers here are more pleased than elsewhere at this situation, as it tends to keep others from cutting cloth prices and so endangering the cloth contracts now on the mills books.

On print cloths the cost of production has been reduced considerably, but not so much as the drop in the New York cotton market would indicate. Good print cloth cotton has declined only about 3 cents, while New York futures have gone off 5 cents. Fall River manufacturers, not having a large volume of cloth orders on their books running far ahead, are not disturbed at the decline which has taken place in the raw material cost, but rather welcome it, as it will tend to bring goods prices down, and this should help the export trade. During the last few weeks, there have been indications that cloth prices were getting so high that the foreign demand was being curtailed.

The yarn spinners are in an even stronger position than the cloth manufacturers. So far as can be learned, they have rejected almost all offers of yarn buyers under the market, and have insisted on practically top prices. The yarn mills are sold far ahead, and the consumption of yarn is running at a very heavy rate. The yarn mills are running at the very highest capacity, and during the past year they have been unable to meet the demand. So, even the sharp break in cotton, and the lower prices named by some yarn dealers, have not induced the mill men to lower their prices. Egyptian cotton, such as is used extensively for automobile tire fabric yarns, has dropped 8 cents a pound from the top, without causing any substantial weakness in this class of yarn.

The tremendous amount of business which is being done in this city is reflected by the serious congestion of cotton at this center. All of the public warehouses are filled to capacity, with the exception of the new one that is just being completed, the railroad platforms are crowded, and freight cars laden with cotton are stalled outside the city unable to get in. New Bedford has enjoyed extraordinary prosperity during the past year, and even in the few years previous to the war was expanding more than was generally realized. This is shown by the great increase in the city's population, which in six years has jumped from 96,000 to 118,000. The new factories now going up will cause a further increase next year.

CHICAGO LIVE
STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 450,548 head, a loss of 14,078 head but they were \$93,830 head larger than last year. Arrivals of hogs increased 533 head for the week and 39,009 head for the year. Deliveries of cattle were 4449 head lighter than the previous week but as compared with similar week of 1915 gained 23,241 head. Sheep receipts were 10,762 head smaller than those of the preceding week but were 31,550 head in excess of the corresponding period of last year.

SENECA COPPER CO.
Lewisohn Brothers and Tucker, Hayes & Bartholomew have exercised the option given by Calumet & Hecla on the majority stock of the Seneca Copper Company.

LATEST QUOTATIONS FOR
SHORT TERM NOTE ISSUES

	Due	Bid	Asked	Yield
Am T & T sub 4 1/2%	Feb 1, 1918	100 1/2	100 3/4	3.70
American Thread Co 1st 4%	Jan 1, 1917	98 1/2	99	4.50
Anaconda Copper Min 5%	Mar 1, 1917	100	100 1/2	3.10
Ayer Mills Cons & Eq 4 1/2%	Mar 1, 1917	100	100 1/2	3.10
do Cons & Eq 5%	Mar 1, 1918	99 1/2	100 1/4	4.55
do Cons & Eq 5 1/2%	Mar 1, 1919	99 1/2	100 1/4	4.70
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5%	July 1, 1918	100 1/2	100 3/4	4.65
Canadian Pacific Ry 5%	Mar 2, 1924	101 1/2	102 1/2	4.25
Chicago & Western Indiana 5%	Sep 1, 1917	100	100 1/2	4.35
Chicago Valley R R 5%	Apr 1, 1917	100	100 1/2	3.70
General Rubber Co 5%	Dec 1, 1918	101	101 1/2	3.70
Hocking Valley R R 5%	Nov 1, 1917	100 1/2	101	3.70
International Harvester 5%	Feb 15, 1918	101 1/2	101 3/4	3.70
Kansas City Ry 5 1/2%	July 1, 1918	100 1/2	101 1/4	4.50
Kansas City Term Ry 4 1/2%	Nov 15, 1918	99 1/2	100	4.50
Kansas City Ry 4 1/2%	July 1, 1921	99 1/2	100 1/4	4.45
Laclede Gas Light Co 5%	Feb 1, 1919	100 1/2	101 1/4	4.45
Morgan & Wright 5%	Dec 1, 1918	101	101 1/2	3.70
Nipe Bay Co 6%	June 1, 1917	100 1/2	100 3/4	4.30
New England Nav col tr 5%	May 1, 1917	98 1/2	99	6.30
N Y N H & H 4 1/2%	May 1, 1917	99 1/2	100	4.50
New York City 5%	Sept 1, 1917	101 1/2	101 3/4	3.00
Shawinigan W & P Co 5%	Oct 1, 1918	99	100	5.00
Southern Railway 5%	Mar 2, 1917	100	100 1/2	3.10
Pennsylvania Co 4 1/2%	Dec 15, 1917	100 1/2	101 1/4	4.25
Remington Arms U M C 5%	Feb 1, 1919	98	98 1/2	11.40
United Fruit Co 5%	May 1, 1918	100 1/2	101	4.20
Westinghouse Elec & Mfg 5%	Oct 1, 1917	100 1/2	101	3.50
Winchester Repeating Arms 5%	Nov 1, 1918	97 1/2	98	7.60

*Guaranteed principal and interest by American Woolen Co. *Guaranteed principal and interest by United States Rubber Co. and Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.

CAR COMMISSION
TO EXPOSE ROADS
NOT OBEYING

It Asks Cooperation With the American Association in Efforts to Relieve Car Shortage

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Railroads that refuse to cooperate with the American Railway Association in order to relieve the car shortage existing in some parts of the country are to be brought before the bar of public opinion. This, in effect, is what Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway, and chairman of the Commission on Car Service, has advised Commissioner McCord of the Interstate Commerce Commission. All members of the American Railway Association have received the following notice sent out by the Commission on Car Service: "The Commission on Car Service is earnestly endeavoring to accomplish the purposes for which it is sitting in Washington in consultation with the Interstate Commerce Commission, which involves a redistribution of the equipment on a basis more nearly in accordance with ownership. It counts confidently upon the earnest cooperation of all officers of each individual railroad."

"The Commission is gratified by the extent to which this cooperation is manifested on the part of a majority of railroads but regrets that a number have not yet accorded it to the same extent. In justice to those who are cooperating, and in order to perform its duties equitably, the Commission on Car Service proposes hereafter to make public the names of the roads which do not comply with its request for information and for action in the matters committed to the Commission on Car Service by the members of the American Railway Association."

PROSPERITY IN
THE WEST AT
NEW HIGH MARK

CHICAGO, Ill.—Prosperous conditions prevail everywhere in the West. Good judges of affairs who have recently visited all the western states declare that they have never witnessed such a degree of prosperity from Chicago to the Pacific Coast as is now being experienced. There are only a few localities where the tide of good business has not reached what seems to be a new high mark but in these there is every indication that it is only a question of a short time before they will also be in line. It is stated that there is much stability to the betterment of business in the sections referred to inasmuch as they are not affected by the abnormal conditions in the manufacturing districts of the East.

In the iron and steel trade no important change has been noted of late from that which has prevailed for many weeks, and it is said that the mills have contracted for their entire capacity for the year of 1917 in practically all instances. Of late, the production of pig iron has fallen off slightly but the demand is still as active and is less excited than heretofore. Car builders as well as locomotive manufacturers are making strong demands on the industry for finished products and these concerns now have orders which will take them fully a year to fill.

The monetary situation indicates seasonal strength on account of the usual year-end demand, but at the same time rates are not as high as have frequently been seen at this time of the year. For commercial paper, 4 per cent flat seems to be the going rate.

In the dry goods trade, as well as in kindred lines of merchandise record-breaking transactions have been made at all of the leading distributing points throughout the West. Collections were reported as generally satisfactory.

NET INCOME
OF RAILROADS
IS A BILLION

This Total for Year Just Closing Third Higher Than 1913, Previous Banner Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Statistics gathered by the Interstate Commerce Commission for nine months and made the basis of calculation for a year show that more than \$1,000,000,000 net income from operation was made by the railroads of the country during the year just closing. This is one-third higher than the total of 1913, hitherto the banner year. For the first nine months of the year the returns show \$785,555,266. In this estimate roads whose income is less than \$1,000,000 are not included.

"The commission's figures show that the railroads collected \$2,554,329,647 from all sources of operation during the nine months' period, the chief items of which were as follows: Freight \$1,875,019,990, passenger traffic \$522,103,907, mails \$45,348,609, from express companies \$65,089,474, incidentals, dining and buffet cars service, operation of hotels and restaurants, sale of vending privileges on trains and at stations, parcel rooms at stations, baggage, telegraph and telephone wires leased to other companies, operation of grain elevators, etc., \$60,414,597 and all other transportation charges \$76,087,611.

Expenses have not kept pace with the rapid rise in receipts, although they have measurably increased. From a total of \$1,821,381,269 in January, expenses had increased to \$2,032,335,294 in September, approximately 11 per cent. During that period receipts had increased from \$2,604,506 to \$3,244,954,301 approximately 25 per cent. The chief items of expense for the nine months' period for which returns are available, are as follows:

Maintenance of way, \$320,157,526; maintenance of equipment, \$441,750,069; transportation, \$858,973,536; traffic \$46,679,422; miscellaneous operations, \$19,904,769; general expenses including administration, \$61,996,428. All operating expenses totaled \$1,744,160,022.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 26

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Athens, Ga.—Mr. Johnson of Johnson Shoe Co.; U. S.
Baltimore—H. Abraham and J. Bloom of Baltimore Shoe Co.; Essex.
Charleston, S. C.—Alexander Kareish; U. S.
Las Vegas, N. M.—G. Appel of Appel Bros.; U. S.
Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.
New York—Charles Jacobs; U. S.
New York—G. Goldstein; U. S.
New York—J. J. Connelley of National Cloak & Suit House; Essex.
New York—A. P. Smith of The Reelprocal Jobbers; U. S.
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St.
New Orleans—B. N. Heineham; U. S.
Omaha—A. A. McClure of American Hand Sewed Shoe Co.; Tour.
Pittsburgh—S. Hartenstein of Walker & Co.; Essex.
Portland, Ore.—A. M. Gibson; U. S.
Porto Rico—M. Covas of Honar, Colam & Co.; U. S.
San Francisco—H. N. Grossman of The Emporium; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS
Baltimore—E. Tamres; U. S.
Leicester, Eng.—Harry Boston of H. Boston & Son; Tour.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

SUGAR LOWER
NEW YORK, N. Y.—All refiners have cut price for granulated 10 points to 6.5c; spot for raws has declined six points to 5.0c.

TEXAS COTTON
PRICES RECOVER
AFTER A SLUMP

Chief Interest in Situation Still Centers in Work for Crop Diversification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
GALVESTON, Texas.—Chief interest in the Texas cotton markets during the past week has centered in peace talk and in preparation for the new crop. Peace talk has not greatly affected cotton prices, the first tendency being to check the downward trend due to the Government report of the size of the crop, which was regarded as fully 500,000 bales larger than the trade had expected. This report of 11,511,000 bales caused heavy liquidation and prices had a big slump, the lowest quotations being \$19 a bale under the high record made on Nov. 27.

A strong southern spot demand was the one sustaining feature of this situation and tended in a measure to check the liquidation. Prices soon regained more than \$6 a bale, but the total decline was never at any time wiped out. Forces at work to induce the farmers to reduce the contemplated cotton acreage are growing stronger. The two most powerful agents in Texas in this campaign are the Texas Bankers Association and the Texas Industrial Congress, both of which are urging diversification on a scale even larger than last year.

E. W. Kirkpatrick of McKinney, president of the Texas Industrial Congress, has just completed a survey of the State in which industrial, economical and agricultural conditions have been taken into careful consideration. Colonel Kirkpatrick says that from this survey he has concluded that the conditions that made diversification desirable in 1915, when for the first time since the Civil War Texas raised its own feed, have not only not been removed, but rather have been increased, and that every influence possible should be used to prevent an over-production of cotton.

These facts, disclosed by the survey, are being placed before the farmers by the field forces of the congress, and are expected to have considerable influence in keeping down the cotton acreage.

The Texas Bankers Association is active in its propaganda work, and a state-wide campaign in the interest of smaller cotton acreage will be instituted Jan. 15.

MIDVALE STEEL
& ORDNANCE CO.
EARNINGS HIGH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company for the year closing Dec. 31 will show net earnings of \$35,000,000. At present earnings are running at rate of \$50,000,000 annually.

Earnings for 1916 will permit the company to charge off any possible losses on its rifle contract and still show a substantial margin of profit. It is not at all certain that these rifle contracts will show the cash loss that might be expected. The company has 1,500,000 rifles to complete and will get no less than their cost out of the contract. Even if entire rifle contract must be charged out, which is not at all probable, the company would show net surplus for 1916 of \$15,000,000 which is all secure in the treasury, as no dividend have been disbursed during the year.

When directors meet Jan. 3, it is expected the stock will be put on a \$6 a year basis, or 12 per cent dividend basis. The management further plans extra dividends during 1917 if business continues to run at present rate.

DIVIDENDS

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 15 as registered Dec. 30.

The Copley Square Trust of Boston has declared a special dividend of \$2 a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 21.

The Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share on its stock, payable Feb. 28 to holders of record Jan. 26.

The Chicago & Milwaukee Lumber Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 26.

The directors of the Hillcrest Collieries, Ltd., have declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 30.

The Great Lakes Transit Corporation declared an initial dividend of \$3.50 a share on the common stock. The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent has been declared on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1.

Fidelity Trust Company of New York declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra of 2 per cent. A bonus ranging from 5 per cent to 10 per cent to employees, according to time of service, also has been announced.

The Charcoal Iron Company of America has declared a dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 28 to holders of record Feb. 15. This has no connection with the dividend of 2 per cent to be paid Jan. 31 by this declaration. All accumulative dividends on this are cleaned up and leaves only 2 per cent still to be provided for the first six months of next year.

CHARTERS ARE
ISSUED TO NEW
CORPORATIONS

Certificates of Incorporation were issued in the past week to the following new corporations:

The Bay View Auto Parts Company, Boston—Jacob E. Rosenfield, Minnie R. Rosenfield, Joseph Kolman, Esther Kolman, incorporators; authorized capital, \$55,000.
Shaughnessy & Ahern Company, Boston—John J. Shaughnessy, William F. Ahern, J. Frank Holmes, William R. Holmes; general transportation; \$10,000.
G. H. Reed, Inc., Agawam—George H. Reed, Ruth B. Reed, Abraham E. Shaw, milk and cream; \$10,000.
The Brockton Spool Inc., Brockton—Thomas G. Sparagis, Helen Sparagis, Walter G. Thomas; \$20,000.
The Lowell Morris Plan Company, Lowell—J. Harry Boardman, W. Herick Brown and others; \$100,000.
The Camden Garage Company, Boston—Joseph Degnan, Patrick P. Camden, Timothy Bagley; \$15,000.
The Union Shoe Company, Lynn—James D. White, Percy N. Sylvester, George E. Kimball; \$35,000.
Winnabow Mills, Boston—Stafford F. Johnson, Eugene T. Connelly, Carl Felton; \$50,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Australian Government is about to float another war loan of \$50,000,000.

Armour & Co. have purchased four large tanneries near Punksutawney, Pa., costing more than \$4,000,000.

Monatquot Rubber Works Company of Braintree made Christmas distribution to employees in form of savings bank accounts opened for them.

Brick and Clay Record estimates \$188,464,834 was spent for new building and \$24,529,316 for alterations in New York City during past year.

Argentine Government has placed order with United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company for 65,000 tons of cast iron pipe to cost \$3,500,000. Arkansas zinc ore production this year will be between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 pounds, or twice that of 1915, which showed a gain of 500 per cent over 1914.

Diamond Match Company announces special dividend to employees varying from 6 per cent to 14 per cent on earnings for year, according to length of service.

Brookline Trust Company of Brookline, Mass., has voted a 10 per cent bonus of annual salaries to all employees in recognition of increased cost of living.

Since the beginning of the war England has coined over \$30,000,000 in silver. In 1915 silver coined was \$39,075,000 and this year to date over \$25,000,000. Normal coinage of metal is about \$5,000,000.

Advices received in London from Tokio show that issue of British loan in Japan has been an unqualified success. Total amount, 100,000,000 yen (\$10,000,000), has been subscribed and subscription list had to be closed three days earlier than date officially set.

Most congested commercial area in United States is the central zone between Canal and Thirty-fourth streets, Fourth Avenue and the Hudson River, New York City. Zone contains 5675 plants with 125,000 industrial workers 30 per cent of a Manhattan's employees and 25 per cent of its plants.

American Brass Company announces in addition to previous bonus of 10 per cent of salaries a bonus of 25 per cent to be paid this month and a 10 per cent increase of salaries to begin Jan. 1. Unsalaried employees will get advance of 2 1/2 cents an hour and piece work will be advanced in proportion.

Sinclair Oil & Refining Company announce that, effective Jan. 1, all persons regularly employed and receiving less than \$2500 per annum will be given a bonus of 10 per cent on all amounts heretofore paid them since organization of parent company. This applies to all subsidiaries.

Production of gold since discovery of America amounts to \$16,500,000,000. Gold money of all countries for which statistics are available was \$4,144,000,000 at the beginning of 1896 and increased to \$8,258,000,000, or nearly double, by 1916. During same 20 years "uncovered" paper money of same countries increased from \$2,558,000,000 to \$5,583,000,000. Production of gold in the last quarter of a century is reckoned at \$3,000,000,000 or as much as in previous 400 years.

A. C. Bedford, new president of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, says: "I don't intend to be inaccessible. I don't believe in secrecy. If hereafter there is anything the newspapers want to know about Standard Oil, anything the public wants to know about us or our business, they may come here and find out. I believe—and other businesses have shown this to be true—that an attitude of frankness, free and open speech, is beneficial to both corporations and public. So far as possible, I am going to have an open house here. There should be a better understanding between great public service corporations and the people. A time is coming when such better relations will be even more necessary than now."

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 74 1/2c unchanged.
LONDON, England.—Bar silver 36 11-16d, unchanged.

BAK SILENCE PRICES
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 74 1/2c unchanged.

LONDON, England.—Bar silver 36 11-16d, unchanged.

BAK SILENCE PRICES
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 74 1/2c unchanged.

MORE SHOE BUYERS THAN
USUAL IN LOCAL SHOE MARKET

Little Business, However, Being Done on Account of Year-end Holiday—Salesmen Bring Back Favorable Reports—Factories Get Fair Volume of Work

Lincoln Street, Boston, the local shoe trade center, is resting from its activities, and the respite is welcome. A few more buyers than usual at the year-end are in town, and they seem to be aware that the local shoe men are having a holiday.

Representatives of some of the larger jobbers are seen, and, it is said, that more are on their way. As the buyers' custom has been to wait for the annual inventories, and formulas incident to a new campaign, their early appearance intimates another good season in footwear. Prices are high and firm, and any further advance must compel some cheapening changes to relieve the already overburdened consumer. Therefore, this early coming may be as much for a conference as it is to contract for the future.

These are strange times, but the shoe trade has never been so well prepared for the startling developments as now. Local merchants are ready to adopt any course which may be mutually advantageous.

Salesmen in quest of the jobbing trade bring back favorable reports. Their primary object was to sell samples. That was not difficult, but they also had orders for spring shipment offered them and factories which had the required stock accepted a fair volume for April delivery.

Moreover, they found the country prosperous and confident. Stocks were normal and wholesalers alert for trade news and specialties. The South is in prime condition, as it always is when cotton prices are up. The West with its manufacturing industries more than filling any vacuum which a short crop may have caused was found ready to talk business to a further limit than the salesmen would go.

Conditions were better than expected, when the vast number of shoes shipped this year is considered. It was apprehended that big stocks would be seen. Therefore when merchants were disposed to buy at the highest prices ever known, the situation was as a whole different than the salesmen had expected.

Sample lines show a lessening of new patterns, combinations and forms than has been the case for several seasons. Men's dress shoes, so likely to lead in this respect, hardly show a new phase that has any selling value.

Manufacturers of ladies' footwear who have heretofore surprised the buyers with samples handsome, catchy and unique, and occasionally one which excites ridicule, seem to have reached the limit of their inventive genius. The high boot is still in fashion, but when made from colored leather the prices are too high for the masses. To obviate this a fine serviceable fabric in colors is being used in the tops, which with leather foxing, makes a very attractive boot for about \$1.02 less than all-leather.

Although the high wood heel is still popular, there are a few samples in this line with 8-8 leather heels, the last and pattern having all the appearance of the extreme styles. This change with a large display of canvas, decorated and plain, containing all the superior lines of the high grades, constitute the main features of the fashionable up-to-date footwear.

This has been the best year for white canvas shoes ever known. Approximately the daily output is 50,000 pairs, and many orders have been declined at that. These shoes have style and low prices, two attributes which count for much these days. Because several factories have added white canvas footwear to their product, the trade will be better served.

The hide market is just a bit easier. It shows considerable strength for one that has to contend against three such difficult features as peace talk, winter quality and a year-end. The latter alone would tend toward dullness, the second lower quotations a point or two, and the first take the edge off of trading.

Furthermore, the prices are so high that buyers have shown more or less conservatism throughout the entire year, and being aware of the possibilities, they keep within the safety zone as far as actual business necessities will allow.

The number of actual sales are rather small, and the total well below what they have been averaging. This condition surprises no one as little outside of obligatory trading is expected during the holiday period.

No doubt when tanners again get their affairs cleared for action, and the prospects look as good as are now indicated, buying will be resumed. Nevertheless, it can hardly be equal in volume shown in the early part of 1916, as the markets will be governed with caution superinduced by a reasonable belief that the business aggressiveness so long prominent must some time become more rational and the trade be forced into its normal methods.

The future has an uncertainty about it which will restrict trading because, although peace in Europe may be postponed, the fact that it was attempted will not be forgotten. Allowing that the nations keep up hostilities, the remembrance of the effort may cause a sentiment that the inevitable may happen when the trade is least expectant.

Factor hide prices hold strong. The average advance of a year ago shows no deviation from last reports. Hides will fall off in quality from now on.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 70
A quarterly dividend of two per cent (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on January 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 22, 1916.
The transfer books do not close in connection with this dividend declaration.
JOHN W. RAMOR, Treasurer.
United Gas & Electric Company
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
December 21, 1916.
The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular annual dividend of two and one-half per cent (2 1/2%) on the outstanding preferred capital stock of this Company, payable January 15, 1917, to stockholders of record December 22, 1916. Dividend checks will be mailed.
H. J. FRISCHARD, Treasurer.

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GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager, formerly of Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and Parker House, Boston
One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York

800 Rooms—All With Bath
Highest standards. Moderate prices. Unexcelled cuisine. Central location, near shops and theatres. One block from Elevated and Subway stations. Room and bath, \$2 and up; two persons \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath \$5 and up.



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"An Hotel Where Guests Are Made to Feel at Home"

High-Class—Exceptionally Accessible—Reasonable Rates

800 Rooms—Moderate Restaurant Charges

Single Rooms with Running Water \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day
Double Rooms with Tub or Shower \$2.00 to \$2.50 per day
Double Rooms with Running Water \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day
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Under Same Management as Coppley-Plaza Hotel, Boston

EDWARD C. FOGG, Managing Director
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29 East 29th St., New York City
Just off Fifth Avenue

The Famous Hotel for Women

FROM our 600 spacious rooms you may select one at \$1.50 per day and up; \$1.00 per day each where several take a large room together. We serve an excellent Table d'hôte luncheon at 40 cents and dinner at 50 cents.

Booklet and additional information sent upon request.

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TENTH ST. NEAR SPRUCE

A transient and family hotel, two squares from shopping district. Rates American Plan, 1 person, 1 room, each \$2.50 per day.
2 persons, 1 room, each \$3.50 per day.
3 persons, 1 room and bath, each \$3.50 per day.
4 persons, 1 room and bath, each \$5.00 per day.

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The New Monteleone
NEW ORLEANS

Modern ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF. Located in center of most interesting part of the city. European plan. Room with detached bath \$1.00 up. Room with private bath \$2.50 up.

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700 foot elevation. Delightful climate. Sunshine. Odor of the pines fills the air. Pure spring water. Everything the best.

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One block from the Grand Central Terminal.

Entrance to Subway and convenient to all Transportation Lines.

Within easy access of all places of amusement and in the heart of the new shopping district.

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Fronting Central Park at the West 72nd Street Gateway
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THE HOUSE OF GOOD WILL

THE HOTEL MAJESTIC enjoys a world-wide reputation as a hotel of great distinction. Since leasing this property Mr. Copeland Townsend has succeeded in establishing a highly desirable patronage, and the hotel is enjoying the greatest prosperity in its history.

Single rooms and suites for the accommodation of transient as well as permanent guests. Transient rates, \$2.00 per day upwards.

Illustrated Booklet of Hotel.

COPELAND TOWNSEND, Lessee-Director

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Showing the Hotel Powhatan upon the completion of its new addition. Overlooking the White House, offers every comfort and luxury, also a superior service. European Plan.

Rooms, detached bath \$1.50 and up.
Rooms, private bath \$2.50 and up.
Write for Souvenir Booklet and Map.

E. C. OWEN, Manager.

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Noted for its cuisine and perfection of individual service

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From New York to

NASSAU, 10 to 16 days \$80 and up
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SERBIAN SHARE IN RECAPTURE OF MACEDONIAN TOWN

Credit Mainly Due to Serbs for
the Taking of Monastir—De-
velopments at Salonika

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Balkan correspondent

SALONIKA, Greece—In whatever direction may lie the sympathies of neutrals, there must have been few unbiased onlookers who did not welcome the recapture of Monastir by the Serbian army. No soldiers have suffered in this war as have the Serbs, no army has registered more notable victories in comparison to its size. A year ago the remnants of King Peter's legions were fleeing before an Austro-German-Bulgarian army possessing an enormous superiority in men and armament. Of 310,000 Serbian soldiers, only 120,000 eventually reached sanctuary, and they formed a phantom army, ruined and, to all outward appearances, absolutely beyond repair. Not without considerable delay, these warriors were transported to the beautiful island of Corfu. French and British warriors hurried to their aid. The great work of reformation was undertaken. In a few weeks they were restored, re-equipped, and reformed into companies, regiments, divisions and armies.

Then began work of transport to Salonika. An attempt to secure the use of the Greek railways for the purpose failed, owing to the opposition of King Constantine and his advisers, and it is a testimony to the efficacy of the Anglo-French fleets that, although enemy submarines infested the channel, not a single life was lost en route. Once at Salonika the Serbs were acclimatized, equipped with steel helmets and the sundry devices of modern warfare, and concentrated in the western section of the Allied front against the Germano-Bulgarian armies defending Monastir. Their arrival on the scene was accepted by the herald of a general advance by General Sarraill's army. That the Serbs should have been detailed against Monastir was fitting, because the loss of the Macedonian citadel would strike a blow at the Bulgarian morale, and because King Peter's soldiers were perhaps the only unit of the Allied forces capable of undertaking a successful offensive against the well-fortified chains of mountains which lie between Lake Ostrovo and the Monastir plain.

Soon the attack commenced in earnest on the hills north of Vodena. Bulgarians offered determined resistance, but little by little all obstacles were overcome. The great range of Kaimakchakan fell, then the heights of Cuka. Finding their rear thus threatened, the Germano-Bulgars retired on the plain, first from Kenali to the Viro River; finally, faced with the loss of their communications to Philip, the armies of the Central Empires abandoned their prize, and French cavalry advancing over the plain, entered the town, closely followed by the advanced units of the Serbians. The credit for the recapture of Monastir must be accorded almost exclusively to the Serbs. It was their wonderful achievement in the hills that enabled the cosmopolitan Allied forces to advance on the plain, and the deed will ever remain an epic in military history, which abounds with stories of magnificent valor and heroism. Unfortunately, the reconquest of Monastir, obtained as the result of sacrifices which the Serbian nation can ill afford, has little military value.

Meantime, other developments at Salonika are tending to force attention to the Balkans, and the Central Empires and their allies find themselves officially confronted with a new enemy. The Venizelist Government's declaration of war on Bulgaria is also interesting, from a political point of view, for while it will regularize the existing position in Macedonia, it will also complicate the Greek problem as a whole. The first Greek volunteers left Salonika for the front on Sept. 22. Since that date M. Venizelos has arrived with General Danglis, and a national government has been formed which has made no secret of its intention to fit out an army to cooperate with the Allies in defeating Bulgaria.

M. Venizelos hopes to raise a force 100,000 strong, and he probably has at least half that number already at his disposition now. These men are mostly trained soldiers who have served through the two Balkan wars. Their military value should not be underrated, for they are possessed of a morale which has already encouraged them to risk imprisonment in order to fight, and to leave their families to the tender mercies of the hostile Athens administration. Their devotion to the cause of freedom and liberty has led them to make greater sacrifices than have the soldiers of any other belligerent state.

In declaring war upon the Bulgarians, M. Venizelos has merely put his thoughts and actions into writing, and the actual situation has thereby undergone no appreciable alteration. Incidentally, it greatly strengthens his position. In permitting this declaration, the Entente powers have recognized Venizelist Greece as a belligerent state, and they may find it necessary to alter their whole attitude toward it. If a Greek ship is torpedoed by a German submarine, is Germany guilty of an outrage against a neutral or a belligerent? Under the existing conditions, complications may fall thick and fast upon one another, and diplomacy may find that the line of least resistance is not always the easiest in the long run. The restoration of national unity in Greece would solve many problems, and prove to be in the best interests of the Allies, the Hellenes and King

Constantine himself. Its achievement will now be difficult and peaceful solution is useless for the purpose; but even at this late hour, it should not be impossible, nor, given determined diplomacy, should it demand the exercise of greater pressure than has recently been exerted against the Athens Government. The Venizelist army will, of course, fight under Entente Allies' direction.

J. W. FLAVELLE ENTERTAINED IN ENGLISH CAPITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Mr. J. W. Flavelle, chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board of Canada, was recently entertained at luncheon by the members of the Royal Colonial Institute at the Hotel Cecil. Mr. E. S. Montagu, Lord Moulton, Dr. Addison, Mr. J. A. Murray, Minister of Agriculture, New Brunswick; Lieutenant-Colonel Reid, agent-general for Ontario, were amongst those present.

The chairman, Mr. Montagu, proposing the toast of "Our Guest," said the time would come when, victory achieved, the full story of Canada's work could be told, and when it was told it would be to the everlasting credit of that great Dominion. The Munitions Board of Canada, over which Mr. Flavelle presided, took up the work begun by Sir Sam Hughes. It was conducting a growing business which was becoming every day more vital to the conduct of the war over an area, he thought, of about 400 miles in length. The board had created new industries and had developed a capacity for turning out munitions not less wonderful than the capacity that had been developing in England—a capacity with which they were all familiar.

A big task had been successfully accomplished, and it could not have been accomplished without the indefatigable energy of the board itself and the ability and patriotism of its staff. He wished Mr. Flavelle to convey to his colleagues, and in particular to Sir Robert Borden, the thanks and appreciation of everybody in Great Britain. Vast as had been the production of munitions in the United Kingdom and in Canada, vast as had been the dedication to this service of the resources of the empire, the necessary consumption of the Allied troops was also very great. News came to hand that the central empires were every day increasing their efforts, looking far ahead, and making far-reaching plans. It had been a long war, and a long war necessarily meant the exhaustion of resources, and as their resources became exhausted they counted more and more for the protection of their soldiers on the efforts, on the sacrifices, and on the economies of the people in every part of the British empire. It was to Canada's share in that work that they were doing homage that day.

Mr. Flavelle, replying, said the board had administered factories over an area as extensive as from London to Chicago. The manufacturers of Canada had given them every assistance. The enterprise had been such a task as had not hitherto been attempted the world over. In all the contracts which had been entered into there had been no consideration other than that which was in the interest of those to whom the board was responsible. Referring to affairs after the war, Mr. Flavelle said he was sure that Canada could not be the same. She had discovered an actual latent strength and possibilities which would claim attention. It was not conceivable to him that there should be permanent conditions in a situation in which the overseas dominions should continue to bear the responsibility for being at war and have no voice in the events which led up to it. How far things would go was a matter about which no man could dogmatize, but they at home—whether in London or in the overseas parts of the Empire—would only discharge their duty to the great responsibility which was created in that wonderful Empire by courageous thinking and by pursuing a course, no matter where it led, that would strengthen them and that they would continue with one effort and one heart.

NEW SOUTH WALES NATIONAL MINISTRY

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor in Melbourne
SYDNEY, Australia—The extreme group of the Labor Party in New South Wales has forced the Premier, drawing to his colleagues, and many of the leading men in the Labor ranks into coalition with the Liberals.

With Mr. Holman as Premier a National Party has been formed, and at the time of writing a bill to extend the term of Parliament is being forced through. The new Ministry is as follows:
W. A. Holman (Labor), Premier and Treasurer.
G. W. Fuller (Liberal), Chief Secretary.
D. R. Hall (Labor), Attorney-General.
J. D. Fitzgerald (Labor), Vice-President Executive Council, Minister for Health and Local Government.
J. Garland (Liberal), Minister of Justice and Solicitor-General.
W. G. Ashford (Labor), Minister for Lands.
R. T. Ball (Liberal), Minister for Works and Railways.
W. C. Grahame (Labor), Minister for Agriculture.
A. G. James (Liberal), Minister for Education.
G. S. Beeby (Progressive), Minister for Labor and Industry.
J. C. L. Fitzpatrick (Liberal), Minister for Mines and Assistant Treasurer.
David Storey (Liberal), Honorary Minister.

AUSTRALIAN STATEMENT ON FINANCE FOR WAR

Federal Treasurer Gives Facts
and Figures Regarding Naval
and Military Expenditure

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Australian correspondent
MELBOURNE, Australia—In the Australian House of Representatives the Treasurer recently made the following statement, in regard to the naval and military expenditure to June 30, 1917:

The troops in Australia on June 30, 1916, were estimated to number 50,019. The troops embarked and abroad in England, France, Egypt and elsewhere at the same date were estimated to number 213,930; total 263,949.

Estimating the average strength of the expeditionary forces during the year 1916-17 by taking the actual strength at July 1, and allowing for reinforcements at the rate of 11,800 per month:

1916	1917	
July 1	247,200	Jan. 1
Aug. 1	250,000	Feb. 1
Sept. 1	270,800	March 1
Oct. 1	282,600	April 1
Nov. 1	294,400	May 1
Dec. 1	306,200	June 1
		July 1

Average per month, 312,100; discharges, etc., say 8 per cent, 24,968. Estimated daily average of troops throughout 1916-17, 287,132.

The average cost per day of troops in Australia is as follows: Pay and field allowance (less deferred pay), 7s 3d per day; deferred pay, 1s 3d per day; other charges 4s 6d per day. Total 13s per day. Estimating an average of 50,000 troops in camp in Australia at 13s per day, £11,862,500. The average cost per day of troops in England, France and elsewhere is: Pay and field allowance (less deferred pay), 7s 3d per day; deferred pay, 1s 3d per day; other charges, viz., rations, clothing, equipment, renewal of kit, etc., 6s per day. Estimated cost of 237,132 troops abroad at 14s 6d per day, including 1s 3d per day deferred pay, £62,751,055; estimated cost of 50,000 troops in Australia at 13s per day, £11,862,500. Total £74,613,555. From this amount must be deducted deferred pay for these troops, which will be owing at the end of June, 1917, namely, £5,740,270, leaving a balance of £68,873,285. It is expected that the following amounts will be paid to the British Government during 1916-17:

First division, 19,000 men, at 19 months per month for 1916-17	£1,368,000
Second division, 16,300 men, at 19 months per month for 1916-17	589,680
Total	£1,957,680

Leaving an estimated expenditure of £70,830,965.

At this stage it will be convenient to refer further to the deferred pay, which, it is estimated, will be owing on June 30, 1917:

Accrued deferred pay for 1914-15, 50,272 men at 1s 3d per day for 315 days	£989,730
Accrued deferred pay for 1915-16, 165,300 men at 1s 3d per day for one year	3,770,000
Estimated deferred pay for 1916-17, 17,287,132 troops at 1s 3d per day for one year	£5,550,000
Total	£11,309,730

On this total the sum of £2,809,730, will, it is expected, be paid during 1916-17, leaving a balance of £10,500,000 which will be required to be added to the public debt on June 30, 1917. The amount stated in the estimates 1916-17, department of defense, military, namely £73,670,616, is arrived at by taking the round number of £71,000,000 for expeditionary forces, and the balance, £2,670,616 as ordinary military expenditure, although this sum includes some items (payment of censors and staff, internment of enemy subjects, etc.) which is purely war expenditure. It is impossible, in a brief statement of receipts and expenditure, to show the whole of the naval and military items under two heads, for the reason that other departments of state incur naval and military expenditure which is included in the totals appearing opposite said departments. For example, the Treasury Department pays war pensions, insurance premiums of public servants who have joined the expeditionary forces, interest on transferred properties, both military and naval.

The Trade and Customs Department purchases commodities for other governments in connection with the war, and expends money in connection with prize courts, etc. The Home Affairs Department pays rent for military and naval buildings. This department also incurs defense expenditure in connection with furnishing, repairing and maintenance of buildings, and the construction of certain capital works, such as drill halls, ordnance stores, etc. I propose, when making the budget statement to set forth the whole of the details of defense expenditure, including expenditure consequent on the war.

The expenditure of £2,809,732 includes:

Transport of troops	£6,000,000
Trading vessels, carrying cargo to various ports	700,000
Maintenance of our own warships	900,000
Citizen naval forces	125,000
Manning warships	780,000
Etc.	

The home affairs estimates show an increase of £230,000 over last year's actual expenditure. This increase includes expenses connected with working extra mileage of Kalgoolie to Port Augusta railway (£265,000); referendum (£298,000); census and statistics (£258,000); increase due to proposed transfer of state statistical staffs.

RUSSIAN RAILWAY COMPLETED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PETROGRAD, Russia—The railway line connecting Russia with its new port on the Lake of Kola has just

been completed and trains are now running along the Murman coast. Military necessities led Russia to develop the possibilities of the strip of coast near the Swedish frontier where, on account of the Gulf Stream, the sea is open for navigation all the year round. The construction of the port was begun last year, and the railway line, 800 kilometers in length, across the lake region of Finland, which has been completed in a remarkably short time, now links it up with the Finnish railway system.

AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria—The Austrian Socialist conference at which Dr. Viktor Adler delivered his speech on the proletariat and peace, was, as already stated, the first to be held in Austria since the outbreak of war. And was attended by some 1000 delegates, as well as by representatives of all the various ministries.

The conference dealt first of all with the food question, concerning which a number of resolutions were adopted, notably one that food should be allotted to the different sections of the population on a basis of equality. The conference then turned to the consideration of the legal position of the worker in time of war, but the Arbeiter Zeitung's report of this part of the proceedings fell a victim to the censor work and difficulty. The very serious effect of placing private industries under "state protection" and military discipline was first discussed, and it was pointed out that one of the consequences was that the private interests of employers were frequently represented as being those of the State, and that when workers remonstrated they were threatened with enlistment as "war laborers," or even as "Landsturm laborers." There were no arbitration commissions, no wage tariffs for war work, and so on, it was complained; after much difficulty an appeal commission was set up for the metal industry in Lower Austria, but it was scarcely ever appealed to any longer. It was said, on account of its complete powerlessness.

Dr. Viktor Adler received an enthusiastic ovation when he intervened in the debate. He came to the conclusion, from the reports of the various delegates, that "State protection" meant protection for employers, and appealed most earnestly to the Government representatives present, in the interest of the State and of its future, to appoint women factory inspectors as quickly as possible.

So far as can be gathered from what remained of the printed matter, freely punctuated as it was with blank spaces, the resolutions adopted in connection with this part of the discussion embodied the following demands:

"1. State protection of wage rights and tariff contracts; equal wages for women doing work equal to that of men.

"2. The strict supervision of industries for the protection of the health of the workers; complete prohibition of the employment of children under 14; the increase of the number of factory inspectors and the appointment of competent women to that office.

"3. Maintenance of the right of workers to organize, and the protection of their right to hold meetings, and of all their other civil rights."

"4. The exact definition of the competency of the military directors of industrial concerns as officials exclusively connected with the maintenance of order and discipline. The hearing of workers accused of offenses before inflicting punishment, the recognition of their right of appeal with attendant postponement of the execution of the sentence, and the abolition of all punishments calculated to humiliate and dishonor workers. The creation of a special commission to deal with appeals.

"5. The establishment of commissions to deal with complaints and wage questions, composed of representatives of the employees and employers, and of delegates appointed by the competent authorities."

**AUSTRALIAN-MADE
GOODS ARE EXHIBITED**
By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor in Melbourne
MELBOURNE, Australia—The shop windows of more than 1200 business places in Greater Melbourne are being devoted for one week to the display of Australian-made goods. Much interest has been shown in the enterprise and in the wide range of manufactures disclosed.

There are 19 separate classes in this competition for the gold medals and diplomas of the Victorian Chamber of Manufacturers. The judging is done on the following scale: Forty points for purely Australian goods, 30 points for attractiveness from the purchasing public's point of view, 15 points for originality of design, 15 points for variety of goods. A special button has been issued bearing a red map of the Commonwealth with the white lettering, "Support Australian Industries."

NEW MOVEMENT FOR AUSTRALIAN WOMEN

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor in Melbourne
SYDNEY, Australia—A national movement for women has begun in Sydney. Sectional committees are to be appointed by those in the movement in the interests of national safety, parliamentary and municipal reform. Possibly the movement will aim at the passing of a bill providing for women's legal status, so that no woman shall be subject to any disadvantage. If this provision were passed, into law women could sit in the State Parliament and on municipal and shire councils.

NAVAL DIVISION TAKES PART IN SOMME FIGHTING

Captures Beaumont-sur-Ancre—
Adds to List of Adventures in
Its Short History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Royal Naval Division, one of the formations of the war, has made its appearance on the Somme front, and has distinguished itself by the taking of Beaumont-sur-Ancre. In its short history the R. N. D. has now been associated with three "great adventures." The first was in the early months of the war, when some of its brigades were rushed off at half-a-day's notice to Antwerp in the teeth of hostile submarines to assist in the defense of the town. Their efforts were unavailing against the German big guns, and a good many of the division were obliged to cross the frontier into Dutch territory and were interned. The division was next heard of in Gallipoli, where they did good service in the trenches. Now they are taking part in one of the biggest operations of the war and have already made their presence felt.

The R. N. D. was first formed under the auspices of the Admiralty, at the time of Earl Kitchener's great recruiting efforts. They were not intended, however, to be a part of the naval forces, and with the exception of a few marines in their ranks, hardly any of them have been on a ship except the transports which have taken them to the various war theaters. They are organized just as any other infantry force is organized, though the nomenclature of the Navy has been adopted, and they have received all their training on land on His Majesty's ship Crystal Palace south of London, and in France.

That they were brought to a pitch of efficiency which satisfied the general staff is shown by the part of honor given them in the recent Ancre attack. The portion of front allotted to them lay between the stream itself and the ravine just south of the village of Beaumont Hamel. It is acknowledged that this particular portion of the German front was one of the strongest of their western positions. Its nature needs no elaboration, for in general when one position has been described then all have been, for the same means of defense are employed in every case—deep trenches with perhaps concrete machine-gun emplacements, a network of communication trenches, elaborate barbed-wire entanglements and deep dugouts. Only the configuration of the ground, and the disposition of the defenses, vary.

In this case the attack was carried out along the slope of the hill which rises to the north of the Ancre stream. The right flank of the R. N. D. rested in the bottom of the valley, the left on the crest of the hill, and on these flanks good progress was made. The center, however, was held up by a strong redoubt, triangular in shape, so placed as to be hidden from the troops in front, but able to sweep with enfilading fire the slopes of the hill to its left. In spite of the fire of the well-protected German machine guns, the R. N. D. swept ahead between the redoubt and the river over the three lines of trenches which constituted the original first system of defenses, and eventually established, in conjunction with the man on the extreme left a line on the outskirts of Beaumont, finishing up with a charge of about 1500 yards.

In the center, however, the redoubt proved to be a formidable "snag" in the wave of the advance. Not only were the attackers unable to make progress, but the German positions behind the redoubt were left untouched in the rear of the British advanced positions. A great many Germans were thus left in their trenches and dugouts within the British lines, and ultimately were made prisoners. The task of capturing them, however, was one which necessitated the use of many clearing parties told off for the purpose, and reduced the number of troops available for the attack on Beaumont. Before the attack could take place it seemed that the redoubt must be taken as a preliminary. A battalion commander before Beaumont, thought differently. His name has not yet been divulged, but his reputation has preceded its publication, for on his own initiative, in spite of the warnings which he received during this stirring day and night, he organized and carried through a successful attack on the village. The forces available for the purpose numbered 600 men. During the night they were concentrated and informed of what was expected of them. Six a. m. was fixed as the moment of the attack. At 6:15 the village was in the hands of the R. N. D. and when daylight came they were digging in on the further side. Meanwhile the reduction of the redoubt far in the rear was being effected.

During the night a land-ship drifted up and "heaved-to" in front of the redoubt. It presented an unpleasant aspect to the sentries in the early morning light as it lay there motionless in the curious patchy colors that have been adopted to decrease its visibility, and bespattered with mud. However, it went no further than unpleasantness for it was unable to reach the redoubt with its guns from the position in which it lay, so the commander decided to "abandon ship" and take to the "sea" of mud. So he and his crew hauled out their machine guns and trained them upon the redoubt at a range of about 50 yards or so. The garrison here decided to surrender, and the white flag being hoisted, about 350 men fled out and were made prisoners. The success of the tank had an immediate result, for the R. N. D. simply went forward without any further hitch and rejoined their comrades near Beaumont.

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POSSIBILITIES OF COTTON IN AUSTRALIA

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor in Melbourne
MELBOURNE, Australia—The Commonwealth Advisory Council of Science and Industry, which has been established pending the organization of the Commonwealth Institute of Science and Industry, has been inquiring into the possibilities of cotton growing in Australia.

Northern Australia has a prospective cotton area greater than that now under cotton in the United States, and it is suited to the cultivation of this crop. It has been pointed out that cotton would be an excellent crop to grow on the farms with which Australia may reward her soldiers. The introduction of a mechanical cotton picker would go far toward solving the problem of labor.

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SARDINIA'S RESOURCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—Signor Casagrande, undersecretary at the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, who recently made a tour of inspection in Sardinia in the company of Signor Comandini, Cabinet minister, and Signor Roth, undersecretary in the Ministry of Instruction, and was interviewed on his return by a representative of the Giornale d'Italia, had warm words of admiration for the patriotism evinced with regard to the war by the Sardinian peasant, even though he lives in mountainous districts, shut off from the rest of the world. He also expressed his conviction that the mineral wealth of the island should be drawn upon more extensively, but pointed out that before the iron and coal can be extracted and forwarded to Italy there are many difficulties connected with transport and finance to be overcome. However, as it is thought that the Sardinian deposits are rich enough to furnish a great deal of the coal and iron now obtained from England at great expense, it is hoped that the matter will be given the prompt attention of the Government, and that long delayed projects may finally be realized.

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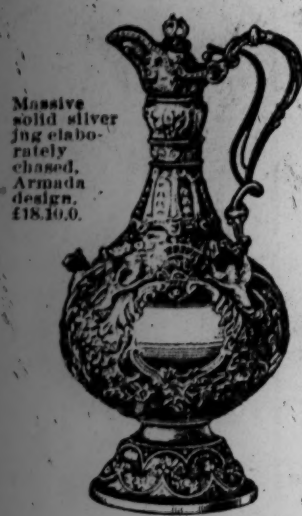
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Of Sauces There Is No End

The skilled French chef will tell you that there is a special sauce for every separate viand. He can prove it, too. Even when the foundation is the same, he adds a bit of savory flavoring here, or a soupçon of melted butter there, which makes it subtly different in each case. The home cook may not be able to vie with the chef in variety and that skillful blending which makes the perfect sauce, but she can at least get away from the dull round of gravies, mint sauce, and white sauces which comprise the average knowledge of this part of the menu. Here are some easily made sauces—a different one each day for two weeks—which will give a bit of special zest to the usual succession of meats from which it is so difficult to vary.

Veloute Sauce—Melt 2 tablespoons of butter in a saucepan; add 2 tablespoons of flour mixed with a quarter-teaspoon of salt and an eighth-teaspoon of pepper; stir to a smooth paste; add gradually 1 cup of white stock while stirring constantly. Bring to the boiling point and beat until smooth and glossy.

Cheese Sauce—Melt 4 tablespoons of butter in a saucepan; add 3 tablespoons of flour, stir to a smooth paste, add 2 cups of scalded milk gradually, heating constantly; add $\frac{1}{4}$ of a teaspoon of salt, an eighth teaspoon of pepper, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cups of grated cheese. Continue stirring until the cheese is melted.

Oyster Sauce—Wash 1 pint of oysters; strain the liquor. Put the liquor in a saucepan, heat to the boiling point, and strain. Melt 4 tablespoons of butter, add 4 tablespoons of flour, stir until smooth and frothy. Add gradually 1 cup of oyster liquor, while stirring constantly. Add 1 cup of hot cream and beat until smooth and glossy. Season with salt, pepper, and celery salt. Plump some oysters in an omelet pan in their own liquor, skim out at once and add to the sauce. Serve immediately.

Sauce Soubise—Melt 2 tablespoons of butter in a saucepan, add 2 tablespoons of flour mixed with a quarter-teaspoon of salt, an eighth-teaspoon of pepper, and stir until smooth; then pour on gradually 1 cup of chicken or white stock, stirring constantly. Parboil 5 minutes $\frac{2}{3}$ cups of sliced onions, drain, and cover with boiling salted water; cook until soft. Drain again and rub through a strainer. There should be 1 cup of pulp. Add the pulp to the first mixture with a half-cup of hot cream, beat thoroughly, and serve.

Bread Sauce—Cook for a half-hour 2 cups of milk in a double boiler with two-thirds of a cup of fine stale bread crumbs and 1 onion stuck with 3 dozen cloves. Remove the onion and season with a half-teaspoon of salt, an eighth-teaspoon of pepper, a few grains of cayenne, and a few grains of nutmeg. Add 3 tablespoons of butter, mix well, and pour around the meat, and sprinkle thickly with coarse bread crumbs browned in butter.

Brown Peanut Sauce—Melt 2 tablespoons of butter in a saucepan, brown richly, and add 2 tablespoons of peanut butter and $\frac{5}{8}$ tablespoons of flour. Stir until smooth, continue browning; then add slowly 2 cups of chicken stock, still stirring constantly. Season with $\frac{1}{4}$ of a teaspoon of salt and a dash of pepper. Stir until smooth and glossy.

Oliver Sauce—Melt 4 tablespoons of butter in a saucepan, add 1 slice of onion, and cook slowly until delicately browned. Remove the onion and stir the butter until well browned; add $\frac{5}{8}$ tablespoons of flour mixed with a half-teaspoon of salt, a quarter-teaspoon of black pepper and stir to a smooth paste. Continue browning. Add gradually 2 cups of brown stock, stirring constantly. Pare the meat from 1 dozen olives, leaving it in one continuous curl. Cover the olives with boiling water and cook 5 minutes. Drain and reheat in the sauce.

Cider Sauce—Skim off the fat from liquor in the dripping pan, and strain the liquid. To 1 cup of it add 1 cup of brown stock. Brown 4 tablespoons of butter, add 4 tablespoons of flour, stir until well blended; continue browning, then pour the liquor on gradually, while stirring constantly. Season with salt and pepper, and add a third of a glass of currant jelly, either red or black. Heat to the boiling point and serve.

Sauce Gall—Cook 1 slice of onion, 1 small clove of garlic, and a bit of bay leaf with 1 cup of tomato until the tomato is well reduced. Rub through a strainer (there should be 1 cup of pulp). Brown 4 tablespoons of butter, add the tomato pulp, and season with 1 tablespoon of Worcestershire sauce, $\frac{1}{4}$ tablespoon of lemon juice, and finely chopped, which has previously been parboiled 10 minutes. Add salt and cayenne to taste.

Whipped Cream Horseradish Sauce—Mix $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of fresh grated horseradish root with 1 tablespoon of vinegar, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of salt, a dash of cayenne, and grated onion juice to season to taste. Fold in $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of heavy cream beaten until stiff. Chill and serve on cold sliced tomatoes, cold boiled fish, or thinly sliced marrow.

Current Jelly Sauce—Cut into tiny cubes the contents of a glass of firm currant jelly. Sprinkle with a grating of orange peel and add 2 tablespoons of mint leaves finely chopped. Serve with mutton or lamb.

Bacon Sauce—Melt 5 tablespoons of strained bacon fat in a saucepan; add 2 tablespoons of flour, stir until smooth, and cook one minute. Season with $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of paprika and salt to make savory. Add 1-3 cup of vinegar diluted with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of boiling water, and stir until it reaches the boiling point. Remove from the fire and add the beaten yolks of 3 eggs. Do

not allow the mixture to boil after adding the yolks. Chill; thin with cream, and serve with spinach, beans, corn, beet greens, and similar dishes.

Sauce à l'Italienne—Cook 2 tablespoons each of onion, carrot, lean raw ham finely chopped with $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons of butter, a dozen pepper corns, 2 cloves, and 1 spray each of parsley and marjoram. Cook five minutes, stirring constantly, until the butter is well browned and flavored; then add 5 tablespoons of flour, continuing the stirring. Now add slowly 1 cup of brown stock and $\frac{1}{2}$ cups of tomato puree. Heat to the boiling point, strain, and heat again to the boiling point. Pour around baked fish, and sprinkle both fish and sauce with a tablespoon and a quarter of finely chopped parsley.

Bechamel Sauce—Melt $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of butter in a saucepan, add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of flour, and stir until smooth. Add gradually $\frac{1}{2}$ cups of highly seasoned chicken stock, while stirring constantly. Add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of hot cream and beat until smooth and glossy. Season with salt, pepper and a pinch of nutmeg. If a yellow sauce is desired, remove the sauce from the fire and add the beaten yolks of 2 eggs diluted with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of warm cream. Do not allow the sauce to boil after adding the egg yolks.

Shoe Notes

Shoes have been putting on pretty airs for over a year now. The plain, steady "Mary Jane" boot, plodding of heel and stout of sole, has been gradually yielding to a more graceful form of footwear; and, to meet it, the unpractical French-heeled, hand-turned shoe is disappearing from the streets and being replaced by a capable but shapely heel, and a reasonably thick but well curved sole. So the extremes are meeting in a comfortable but good looking shoe.

Nevertheless, certain fancy styles continue to be seen, especially for afternoon dress. Buttonings continue to be seen at the back or at both sides, and one high street boot has a black and white checked border at the top, slightly similar to the Russian boot. These fancy trimmings promise to be prominent in the low shoes introduced for spring. Paris has introduced some oddities which will probably never be worn to any extent—such as black polished leather with squares of velvet alternating with the leather, and a high black velvet heel. The Russian idea is seen in a shoe whose vamp is made of checkerboard squares of red and black leather; there is a single row of the red squares at the back, and the borders have a red piping. The tie of black satin lined with red satin. Stage shoes these—and more amusing than anything else.

The white shoes for spring have many novel ideas to present. There is one of white glaze leather, with a border of tiny squares in front tinted with gold. This blocking design is evidently derived from the Bakst use of pronounced checks in decoration, and the gold squares carry on the winter season's enthusiasm for gold and silver fabrics. Two-toned leathers are used in some of the spring dress shoes. One low slipper has leather of one color trimmed with mitered pieces of leather in another tint.

The Revival of Italian Pottery

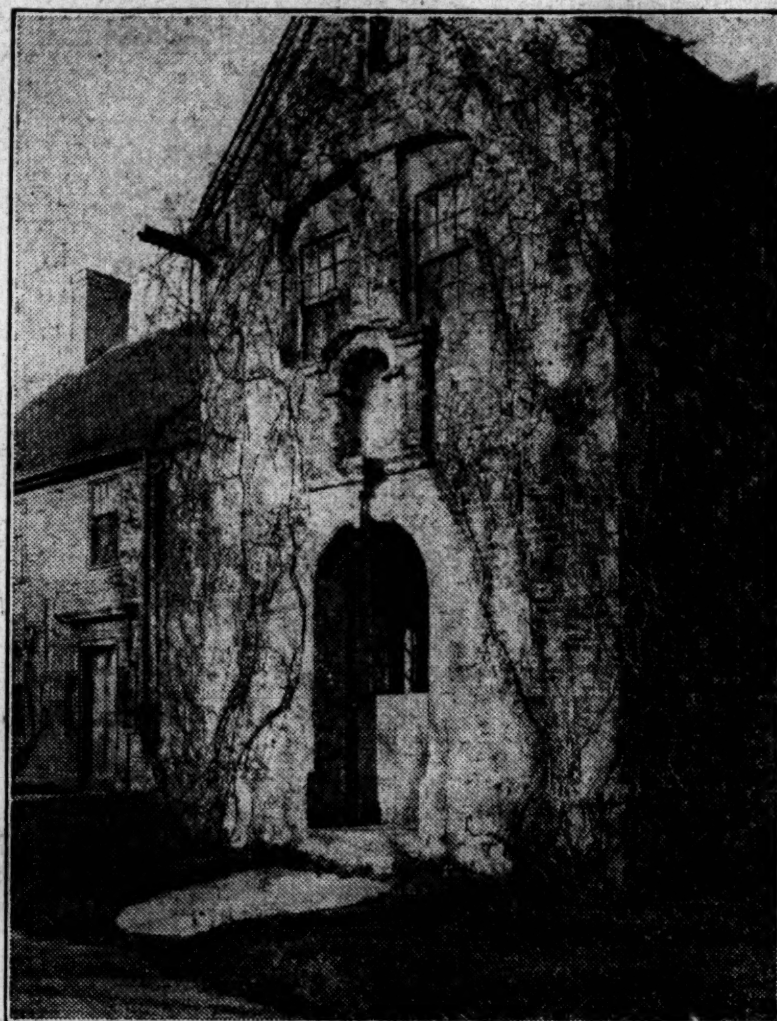
About nine years ago, an American connoisseur, automobiling from Paris to Vienna, the route which lies through Northern Italy, quite by chance happened to see some statuettes in the window of a hopeful but unknown potter's shop, on an ancient covered bridge. You, too, may have seen that rarely beautiful bridge spanning the River Brenta, and have looked out through broad arches which occur at intervals on views so extraordinary that one feels they must be a piece of tapestry, or the journey just like a dream, observes Emil Burbank. One cannot forget the wild, rushing river of purplish-blues, and the pines in deep greens which climb up past ruined castles, perched on jutting rocks, toward . . . mountain peaks. The views were beautiful, but so were the statuettes which caught our collector's eye! He bought some, made inquiries as to facilities for reproduction at these potteries, and exchanged addresses. The result was that today that humble potter directs several large factories, which are busy reviving classic designs to be found now everywhere in Italy and in many other countries as well as America.

A Nice Way to Cook Tripe

Tripe as it comes from the market is usually cooked and sometimes pickled. More cooking is generally needed to make it perfectly tender and, if pickled, to remove some of the vinegar. Cut the tripe in pieces suitable for serving and boil in either milk or water, or equal parts of each, until tender. This will require about a half hour. Remove from the water, dry, and dip in a batter made by beating 2 eggs until light, adding to them $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of milk, 1 tablespoon of melted butter, and 1 cup of flour sifted with $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of salt and 2 teaspoons of sugar, beat the whole mixture together until smooth and light. When the tripe is dipped in the batter, drain off as much as possible and fry the pieces in deep fat.

Maitre d'Hotel Butter

Cream $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of butter by rubbing against side of dish with fork or spoon, add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon of pepper, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of finely chopped parsley, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a teaspoon of lemon juice. These ingredients should be added very slowly, especially the lemon juice. Serve with fish or meats.



Photograph by Mary H. Northend, Salem, Mass.

Cotswold Architecture in New England

The Spencer-Pierce house, built about 1666, is situated at Newbury, Mass., at the end of a long grassy lane, leading off the main road not far from the Oldtown church. It is one of the most beautiful specimens of New England architecture, much of its beauty lying in the mellow, many-toned coloring of the exterior.

A distinguishing feature of the house is its porch, resembling the Cotswold stone houses and known as the great porch of the house. It is so beautiful as to have attracted the attention of architects from all over the country; the bricks used in its making, and the square tiles on the floor, were both brought over from England as ballast.

Another interesting feature of the house is the large outside chimney, built of brick with a stone foundation; it is so high and so large that it reaches far above the roof, possibly the first one of its kind shown in colonial architecture, its age being proved by the examination of the brick shown through the broken plaster.

The house is built in the shape of a cross and has been falsely called a "Garrison house"; rather was it intended for a gentleman's residence, standing in the midst of a large farm surrounded by grass land and trees with the ocean stretching far beyond. The first owner was one John Spencer, the younger, who was a careless, improvident man and sold it to his uncle, Daniel Pierce, a village blacksmith, the transaction being brought about through the old ceremony of "turf and twig."

Later on it fell into the hands of

Captain Boardman, who, through a whim of his wife, who objected to living in a stone house, added to the western side a wooden section, finishing it in harmony with the other rooms of the house.

Few houses have had so many changes or noted owners as this one, which was later on owned by Nathaniel Tracy, a prominent Newburyport merchant, possessed of great wealth and owning, in addition, a magnificent winter home on State Street of the same town, a large farm at Medford, as well as the Craigie Longfellow house at Cambridge. Few men of the Revolutionary period had a more brilliant career. In 1775, at the breaking out of the Revolution, he fitted-out a fleet of privateers to prey on British commerce. During the next eight years he was principal owner of 110 merchant vessels, with a gross tonnage of 15,660 tons, and cargo valued at \$2,733,300.

In addition to this he loaned the Government \$167,000. Rivaling Tristram Dalton, of the same town, he owned the finest horses and coaches in the country, and his house was the meeting place for the dignitaries of the land. At the close of the war his money vanished, and he lost all save his Newbury farm, where he continued to reside.

The old home is a splendid example of the houses of that day. It is in a perfect state of preservation, and from its windows one overlooks the river where in the olden days the ships of the Tracys passed to and fro, bearing in their holds rich cargo.

Household Hints

A large loafah cut into two or three pieces makes excellent dish washers. A longer one can be kept for cleaning jugs. Loafah is very easy to keep sweet and clean and, being rough in texture, it does the work easily and well.

When the fiber door mat has been shaken and beaten face downwards, and still looks muddy and dull, rub it all over the way of the fiber with a thick cloth, or loafah, dipped in hot or cold water, rinsing out the cloth constantly. It will make the mat look quite fresh and clean.

Add a little vinegar to the enamel when cleaning gas stoves. The polish will be better.

Nothing will make the front door cleaner than a rub all over with a wet chamola leather. It takes all the soot spots off without smearing, and does not injure the paint. No soap need be used. This applies to any painted surface.

A polish for silver and plated articles can be made by taking half a pound each of whiting, soda, and common yellow soap. Cut the soap up into very small pieces, put all into an old saucepan and let it stand on the fire till all is dissolved and smooth; put into jars or tins. Apply with a soft cloth and wash in hot water.

When short of eggs for cakes, 1 tablespoonful of vinegar may be substituted for 1 egg. After using the carpet sweeper, or brush, a loafah cut in two and wrung out very dry, rubbed lightly over the carpet or rug, will freshen and cleanse it. A pall of water must be used and the water frequently changed, as the loafah takes up a great deal of dirt. For stair carpets, this method is invaluable.

Evening Scarfs Caught at the Wrist

The scarf of tulle, worn in the evening, has a habit of slipping from the shoulders unless held in some way. In order that it may remain in place, yet appear floating and light, loops are formed at the ends through which the hands are slipped. This catches the scarf to the wrists, and keeps it in place, while leaving the hands free. White, palest blue, rose, lavender, silver and gold tissue are loveliest for these misty scarfs.

Shepherd's Pie

Over 2 cups of cold chopped meat, pour the following sauce: 4 tablespoons of brown flour, 1 cup of meat or vegetable broth, 3 tablespoons of vinegar, 1 bay leaf, 1 clove, 3 pepper corns, 1 teaspoon of salt. Turn the mixture into a baking dish, cover with mashed potato, dot with butter or sprinkle with breadcrumbs. Bake until heated through and crumbs are browned, about 15 minutes. (To brown flour, place a small quantity of bread or pastry flour in a saucepan in a moderate oven. Stir frequently until well browned. Use for sauces or gravies.)

Bran Muffins

One half cup of sugar, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon of lard, 1 cup of sweet milk, 1 tablespoon of soda, 1 cup of flour, 1 teaspoon of baking powder, 1 cup of hot water, 3 cups of bran, 1 cup of raisins. Cream the sugar and lard together, sift the baking powder with the flour, dissolve the soda in the hot water and pour into the milk, stir in the flour, raisins and the egg. Bake in a moderate oven for 40 minutes.

Eggs in Tomato Cups

Make firm red tomatoes into cups by carefully scooping out center with a sharp knife or teaspoon, drop an egg in each, dust with $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, speck of pepper, dash of paprika and 1 teaspoon minced parsley or grated cheese. Fill with cream sauce, cover with buttered crumbs, and bake 20 minutes. Serve with the remainder of the cream sauce poured around.

Stuffed Apples

Select medium sized Jonathan apples. Core and hollow out with a French vegetable knife, or a teaspoon, being careful to preserve shape and not pierce skin. Refill with cooked oatmeal. Add 1 cup sugar. Bake in a medium oven.

In Cooking Mushrooms

In cooking field mushrooms, of whose identity one is not certain, cook a peeled white onion in the same pot with them. If it turns black, throw the mushrooms away. If silver black, and when it comes in contact with mushrooms, do not use them.

Some Pleasant Fields of Collecting

LONDON, England.—In an interesting article on "The Small Collector of Old Oak," which appeared in The Connoisseur, Mr. Fred Roe, R. I., writes: "It is frequently asserted that the countryside has long been worked dry, but even in these days of competitive search the reverse is constantly proved to be the case. A very few months ago a dog-kennel was brought to light in an Essex town, made by some bucolic vandal out of rare Fifteenth Century linen panels—a most pathetic sight for the antiquary. Enough remained to serve as specimens for the small collector of early oak, but how much or how many had been cut about or wantonly destroyed!

... An equally remarkable but hitherto unrecorded instance occurred within the scope of my own observation, when four exquisite Fifteenth Century chest-panels were discovered in one of the Home Counties, serving as doors to a rabbit-hutch, the 'find' in the latter instance being all the more extraordinary as the panels in question were carved with flamboyant tracery, and furthermore adorned with the undefaced arms of France Modern.

One of the most pleasant fields of collecting lies in the acquisition of odd panels—not medieval rarities of the scarce type which has just been mentioned, but the more customary wall from some chest or cupboard which has gone rickety and been destroyed as a whole. There are quantities of these still to be obtained, many of them of great beauty of conception and execution, and full of education for the student of design. But the market value nowadays seldom bears the same ratio as what it did a decade or two since. One may still wander among the older quarters of Rouen and conjecture by what means it would be possible for a small collector to acquire specimens of the flamboyant panels which decorate the doors of certain desecrated churches there.

Some years ago an enterprising individual, not altogether unconnected with the blacksmith's calling in that ancient city, realized that such fragmentary specimens possessed a monetary value. He procured and stocked a vast quantity of examples, mainly Flamboyant Gothic or Renaissance in character, torn down during so-called sweeping improvements—in fact, practically made a corner in these artistic scraps, and then proceeded to dispose of them at the not very exorbitant rate of eight francs a panel. In less than a year's time the stock was nearly gone, and on the last occasion when I visited the place there was a very sensible scarcity, the price ranging as high as £4 for a single specimen.

"Humorous aspects are not unfrequently blended with the romance which small collectors encounter when enjoying the pleasures of the chase. A few months before the commencement of the Great War, I assisted in the acquisition of a very pretty Carolean dressing-table in . . . the Chelmsford division of Essex. The piece in question was enameled white, and its top was covered with a strip of common American cloth; but in spite of these embellishments, as well as the fact that the table was elevated on struts of firewood to keep the damp from rising to the stretchers, its good proportions and lines were unmistakable. It was also undoubtedly a genuine antique, though its companion pieces were three modern abominations of iron.

"An approach was made in due form, but, as is usual in such cases, the proprietress of the establishment absolutely refused to move in the matter without her good man's consent. He was accordingly summoned from his task of thinking an adjacent hedge, and promptly offered to sell the old table for two shillings down, in order to replace it with a new one. 'But you can't expect it to be carried to the station for that,' he added. This was only reasonable, so an inclusive sum was paid to cover carriage, and the American cloth was ruled out of the bargain in response to the dame's desire. The ex-proprietress . . . then inquired if we really liked such 'mucky old things.' An affirmative answer quickly produced a small pistol from the man's pocket. 'I've seen this kickin' about in the quickest hedge for weeks,' he volunteered, 'but never thought of liftin' it till today. You can have it for sixpence.'

"Yes, that little silver-mounted pocket 'barker,' engraved with the monogram J. J., and probably a customhouse officer's weapon, had evidently lain concealed among the hedge-roots ever since some desperate at-fray or smuggling raid early in the Nineteenth Century. What lost histories are those of the Carolean table and that cast-away Georgian pistol, and what imaginative romances might be woven round these lonely forgotten relics!"

Corn Soup

Chop $\frac{1}{4}$ can of corn, add 1 cup of water and simmer for 20 minutes, then rub through a sieve. Scald 1 cup of milk with a thin slice of onion. When the corn is ready, remove the onion from the milk, add the corn, bind with a roux made of 1 tablespoon of butter and 1 tablespoon of flour, and season. Double the recipe for four people.

Grapefruit Jelly

Dissolve 1 package of gelatine in 1 cup of warm water, add 3 cups of strained grapefruit juice, and 1 tablespoon of sugar. Let come to boiling point, but do not boil, remove from the fire and pour into a square porcelain mold. Chill. Serve with nut dressing on large lettuce leaves.

Wedgwood Pottery and Its Story

Many museums have interesting collections of old Wedgwood. Probably the most complete collection is that in the museum adjoining the Wedgwood factories in Staffordshire, England. The curator there loves to tell the story of its founding and growth. He began as a laborer in the potteries, and has worked his way up to be guardian of the veterans in perfected types. Many of the rare and beautiful specimens he has himself dug up in the grounds, where, from time to time since 1750, they were thrown out as broken, useless debris. The recovery of these bits, their preservation and classification, together with valuable donations made by English families who have inherited rare specimens, have not only placed at the disposal of those interested the absorbing history of Wedgwood, in a notable object lesson, but has made the modern Wedgwood what it is—one of the most beautiful varieties of tableware in the market today.

Josiah Wedgwood is said to have been the first English potter—counting from the Roman time to the first quarter of the Eighteenth Century—who made vases to be used for pure decoration. Chelsea, Worcester and Derby were just then beginning to make fine porcelain. In Wedgwood's day it was the rule for young men of title and wealth to go abroad, and the souvenirs which they brought back with them, such as pictures and vases, helped to form a taste for the antique in England. Then, too, books on Greek art were being written by English travelers. Josiah Wedgwood had a natural bent for the pure line and classic subjects, but he was also possessed with the keen business man's intuition as to what his particular market demanded. So he set about copying the line and decorations of the antique Greek vases, and reproduced lines and designs in decoration but invented the "bodies"; that is to say, the materials from which the potters molded his wares. He is said to have invented, in all, 20 varieties.

We say that he reproduced Greek designs, and so he did, but John Flaxman, his chief decorator, who lived in Rome, where he had a studio and skilled assistants, studied the classics and originated the large majority of Wedgwood's so-called "Greek" designs—those exquisite cameo-like compositions in white on backgrounds of pastel colors, which appeared as medallions mounted for jewelry, medallions set into wall panels, and on furniture and Carrara marble mantelpieces—wonderful works of art wrought of his "Jasper" paste, which make Josiah Wedgwood outrank any producer of ceramics in any age.

Wedgwood's first vases were for use, although they were ornamental, too. Those were the pots he made in fact to grow bulbs or roots, and the "bough pots," which were filled with cut flowers and used to ornament the hearth in summer.

Frederic Rathbone, compiler of the Wedgwood catalogue in 1909, a memorial to Josiah Wedgwood, made possi-

ble by his great-granddaughter, says that, during his 35 years' study of Wedgwood's work, he had yet to learn of a single vase made by him, or sent out from his factory at Etruria, which was lacking in grace or beauty. The Etrurian Museum, Staffordshire, shows Josiah Wedgwood's great work from the early Whieldon ware to his perfected Jasper paste. Josiah's "trials," or experiments, are the most interesting specimens in the museum, and prove that the effort of his experience was "converting a rude and inconsiderable manufacture into an elegant art and an important part of national commerce." Yet, although he is acknowledged by all the world to have been the greatest artist in ceramics of his or any period, remember pottery was only one of his interests. He was by no means a man who concentrated day and night on one line of production. He occupied himself with politics, and planned and carried through great engineering feats and was, also, deeply interested in the education of his children.

When Wedgwood began his work, all pots for beverages were "salt-glazed" plain, or, if decorated, copies of Oriental patterns, which were the only available models, imported for the use of the rich. Wedgwood invented, in turn, his tortoise shell, agate, mottled, and other colored wares, and finally his beautiful pale-cream, known as "Queen's" ware, in honor of Queen Charlotte, his patron. It is the "C.C." (cream color) which is so popular today, either plain or decorated. He invented colors as well as bodies, for the manufacture of his earthenware, both for use and for decoration, and built up a business employing 15,000 persons in his factories, and 30,000 in all the branches of his business.

We must remember that, in 1760, the only way of transporting goods to and from the Wedgwood factory was by means of pack horses. Therefore Josiah Wedgwood had to turn his attention to the construction of roads and canals. As Mr. Gladstone put it, in his address at the opening of the Wedgwood Museum at Burslem, Staffordshire, "Wedgwood made the raw material of his industry abundant and cheap, which supplied a vent for the manufacture of articles, and which opened for it materially a way to what we may term the conquest of the outer world." Yet he never traveled outside his own country; always employed English workmen to carry out his ideas, and succeeded entirely by his own efforts, unaided by the State. His first patroness was Catherine II of Russia, for whom he made a wonderful table service, and his best customers were the court and aristocracy of France during that country's greatest art periods (Louis XV and XVI). In fact, Wedgwood-ware became so fashionable in Paris that the Sevres royal porcelain factory copied the color and relief of his Jasper plaques and vases. It is claimed by connoisseurs that the Wedgwood useful decorative pottery is the only ceramic art in which England is supreme and unassailable.

Fetching Frocks Worn on the New York Stage

If you really want to know what is the newest and the loveliest and the most unusual thing to wear, go to one of the successful modern plays in which a popular actress is starring. Her frocks are designed with the greatest care by some famous couturier, her hats are the choicest creations of the best modistes, and, if her clothes are modified and adapted to the individual woman in the audience, she may well serve as a fashion model of the best sort.

Some of the gowns worn in "The Harp of Life," in which Miss Laurette Taylor, known and loved through her work in "Peg o' My Heart," is playing now in New York, are charming and full of hints to the lady in the orchestra chair. There is a three-piece afternoon costume, for example, of tanbark brown velour, with long silk fringe for trimming. The entire upper portion of the gown is of self-toned chiffon cloth, which joins the velour at the middle of the blouse, where Egyptian embroidery in shades of brown and orange appears. The embroidery extends around the bodice, and there is an oval medallion at the corsage. The sleeve of the chiffon cloth is loose bell shape to the elbow, with an undersleeve of the same material fitted tightly over the wrist. The skirt has a pointed tunic reaching to the knees, but only in the back, the front disappearing under the front panel. The hips are swathed with two sash ends of the velour, tied in front, a little to the left side, and finished with an oval medallion and the deep silk fringe.

There is a straight little jacket to this suit which, when buttoned straight up the front with cloth-covered buttons, gives it the effect of a one-piece dress. The collar has a square tab-like section at the back, from which the fringe hangs nearly to the waistline, the jacket ending at that point so that the clever arrangement of the sash, which forms a yoke effect, is still visible.

There is a delicious gown of geranium pink velvet worn in the play. It is made with a little train and finished at the bottom with a band of fabric dyed to imitate chinchilla. The side seam of the skirt is outlined with a narrow silver ribbon. The velvet is used to drape the lower part of the corsage, and is drawn into the waist line by means of cording. The upper part of the corsage is of palest pink maline, as are also the long mousseline sleeves.

Still another interesting gown is a beige cloth, embroidered around the armholes and at the pockets with old blue. It has a cape, extending from

the Japanese neck to the waistline at the back only, the cape being of the same material and trimmed near its hem with a double row of self-covered buttons. In a day and generation when everything is belted, this gown has no belt, the waist and skirt meeting without fullness or any attempt at concealment or of touching the natural waistline, the dress being very loose. Both the front of the corsage and the sleeves have double rows of tiny buttons.

Miss Taylor wears a green tweed riding habit that is a bit of a departure from "good form" as laid down by the authorities on riding clothes, but charming, nevertheless. The green is so light as to be almost a roseda; the cut of the habit is conventional, however. With it Miss Taylor wears an ecru blouse with a four-in-hand tie of green silk, a green felt hat, and black riding boots.

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Practical Christianity

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is the practice of Christianity, or practical Christianity. It is the religion of Christ Jesus. It is the understanding of Truth, and the application of that understanding to the problems of everyday life. If the epistles of the disciples of Jesus and those of Paul be studied, it will be found that throughout every one of them runs the admonition to be practical, to apply the truth as one receives it, to put it to use as a talent lent by God. "Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves," is how James makes the demand; and Paul gave to the Corinthian church with exquisite tenderness the injunction: "Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace; and the God of love and peace shall be with you." Christianity in theory is wonderful; Christianity in practice means the healing of the sick, the regenerating of the sinner, the destruction of the belief of death; in short, Christianity in its highest sense is the proving that man is the spiritual idea of God.

The Founder of Christianity, Jesus of Nazareth, was the most reasonable of men. He was not a mystic nor a dreamer; he was the most practical of men. And whatever Christ Jesus taught mankind about God, he taught them for a practical purpose. With him theory and practice became identical. Jesus knew that what the world needed was absolute knowledge, accurate knowledge of God. He knew that the world's theories and speculations, no matter how eminent the authority from which they originated, were of no permanent value to the human race, because they were based on fundamentally wrong premises. And so he set himself to elucidate the Christ or Truth, thereby revealing the absolute or scientific knowledge of reality, which he referred to as his Father, God. A man, instructed by Christian Science, finds a glorious revelation of God in the Gospels; he finds the truth there, stated so positively that he is able to heal the belief

of disease through it as he grasps it. But the difficulty for men before the discovery of Christian Science was to find for themselves in the Bible the truth which heals. One of the aims of Christian Science is to bring to mankind the key which will open the Gospels to them, open indeed the whole Bible to them, for the revelation of God was not the work of any one man or of any single period. It has been a gradual evolution, a steadily growing perception of the Christ to human consciousness. But Jesus the Christ stands out as peculiarly the Master-metaphysician, in that he, to an extraordinary degree, understood the perfect union which exists between spiritual man and God.

Christianity, then, is impossible without scientific knowledge of God. The divine Principle, God, must be known; and the extent of the knowledge a man possesses of divine Principle is the exact measure of his Christianity. Mrs. Eddy states the position exactly, when she writes, on page 111 of Science and Health: "The Principle of divine metaphysics is God; the practice of divine metaphysics is the utilization of the power of Truth over error; its rules demonstrate its Science." God, then, must be known. And Christian Science teaches that God is infinite in every one of the attributes of His divine nature. Just reflect what this means. It is a declaration of the truth that God is omnipresent, that Truth is omnipotent, that Life is eternal, that the divine Principle, Love, is the only cause. It gives a human being some work to grasp but slightly the significance of even one of these everlasting facts. But the grasping of them and the putting of them into practice is Christianity. Take the truth that God is infinite good. Does the material world believe that? Does it not appear as though the bulk of humanity was convinced that so-called evil often occupies among men a larger sphere of influence than good? There is no doubt that men believe evil to be as real and as powerful at times as good. It is

the express purpose of Christianity to destroy the belief of evil; but this simply cannot be done scientifically and radically until individuals come to spiritually understand that God, or good, is infinite, without an opposite in reality; that good is the only power in existence. The human mind has been so educated along speculative lines that it is continually questioning spiritual truth, and a man has as a rule to be convinced through practical example or demonstration. That is a reasonable way; and it is how Christian Science proves to the human consciousness that the knowledge of good destroys the belief in evil.

Suppose a man felt himself exposed to an outburst of malice, seeming to come from a personal source. How should he, as a scientific Christian, meet it? By an outburst of anger? By the bitterness of resentment? By the scorn of pride? By the fury of will power? All of these methods are the ways of human frailty; they will but lead him into sorrow, or regret, or likely enough sickness. The Christian way is, while not ignoring the error but having recognized it as such, to reduce it through the understanding of Principle to its native nothingness. If good be infinite, then good is all that really can be known by man. Evil in any form, malice included, is a false belief of the human mind that good is not infinite. But a false belief is precisely what it is, nothing. Through reasoning thus from an absolutely true basis, the belief in malice is destroyed; and he who would be malicious is blessed through the Christian's perception of Truth.

It is the same with the belief called sickness. Good, which is infinite, has no inharmonious within its perfect activity. Love, which is omnipresent and is the one and only cause, never created anything but what brings happiness and peace and joy to all mankind. Sickness is a false belief arising from the misunderstanding that matter is causative, whereas matter is the supposititious counterfeit of some idea of Mind. The belief must therefore be met by denying its reality in the absolute sense; and the Christian is putting his spiritual understanding into practice when he does so and thereby heals the sick. On page 283 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "We must receive the divine Principle in the understanding, and live it in daily life; and unless we do so, we can no more demonstrate Science, than we can teach and illustrate geometry by calling a curve a straight line or a straight line a sphere."

Looking back into the history of the old Music Hall of Boston, George William Curtis pays this tribute to Theodore Parker:

"No one who is familiar with its history for the last twenty years will sit in the hall for any purpose but suddenly he sees it crowded with a silent and attentive throng; sees a reading-deck with vases of flowers and a man of sturdy figure standing behind it, whose voice is deep and penetrating and sincere; whose words are things; who has a certain rustic shyness of movement; but whose sentences roll and flash like volleys of trained soldiery, and who stands in the warmth of his own emotion and the sympathy of his audience, an indomitable gladiator compelling the admiration even of his enemies as he fights with the Ephesian beasts. Against him as he stands there every Sunday preaching to that vast audience what seems to him to be truth, and breaking to them what he believes to be the very bread of life, other men are preaching and praying, and the excommunications of the Vatican against Luther, shorn of their thunder and lightning, are hurled.

Theodore Parker

Who is he that judges motives and sincerity? We do not know in this world what is believed, but only what is said and done.

"This man, with bald head set low upon high square shoulders, who looks firmly at the great audience through spectacles, and speaks in a low, half-nasal tone, visits the widows and fatherless and keeps himself unspotted from the world. What he believes, some may question. What he is, all must admire. Although almost every one of them would have theologized cast him out and have recoiled from him with dismay, yet he preserves more than any other the traditional power and individualism of the old New England clergy. He applies the eternal truth and the moral law as he feels it to the life and times around him. That dauntless mien is the true symbol of his mental aspect as he confronts the menacing principalities and powers."

"Not every one who knew his power knew into what sweetness and tenderness it could be softened, nor suspected that in the gladiator there was the loving and simple heart of the boy. . . . It was a noble character; a devoted, generous, aspiring life."

The Plowmen of Berry

"I was walking along the edge of a field, which some peasants were preparing to sow," writes George Sand in the first of the series of pastoral tales in which she depicted her native Berry. "The space was vast . . . the landscape, too, was vast and framed in a great sweep of green, slightly reddened by the approach of autumn. Here and there in the great russet field, slender rivulets of water left in the furrows by the late rains sparkled in the sunlight like silver threads. The day was clear and mild, and the soil, freshly cleft by the plowshare, sent up a light steam. At the other extremity of the field," she saw a man who "was gravely driving his plow of antique shape, drawn by two placid oxen, true patriarchs of the meadow, tall and rather thin, with pale yellow coats and long, drooping horns."

"The old laborer worked slowly, silently, and without waste of effort. His docile team were in no greater haste than he; but, thanks to the undistracted steadiness of his toil and the judicious expenditure of his strength, his furrow was as soon plowed as that of his son, who was driving, at some distance from him, four less vigorous oxen through a more stubborn and stony piece of ground."

"My attention was next caught by a fine spectacle, a truly noble subject for a painter. At the other end of the field a fine looking youth was driving a magnificent team of four pairs of young oxen, through whose somber coats glanced a ruddy, glow-like flame. . . . They were what is called 'newly

yoked' oxen. The man who drove them had to clear a corner of the field that had formerly been given up to pasture, and was filled with old tree stumps; and his youth and energy, and his eight half-broken animals, hardly sufficed for the Herculean task.

"A child of six or seven years old, . . . wearing round his shoulders, over his blouse, a sheepskin that made him look like a little Saint John the Baptist out of a Renaissance picture, was running along in the furrow beside the plow. . . . The whole scene was beautiful in its grace and strength; the landscape, the man, the child, the oxen under the yoke; and in spite of the mighty struggle by which the earth was subdued, a deep feeling of peace and sweetness reigned over all. Each time that an obstacle was surmounted and the plow resumed its even, solemn progress, the laborer, whose pretended violence was but a trial of his strength, and an outlet for his energy, instantly regained that serenity . . . and looked with fatherly pleasure toward his child, who turned to smile back at him. Then the young father would raise his manly voice in the solemn and melancholy chant that ancient tradition transmits, not indeed to all plowmen indiscriminately, but to those who are most perfect in the art of exciting and sustaining the spirit of battle while at work. This song, which was probably sacred in its origin, and to which mysterious influences must once have been attributed, is still thought to possess the virtue of putting animals on their mettle, allaying their irritation, and of beguiling the weariness of their long,

hard toil. It is not enough to guide them skillfully, to trace a perfectly straight furrow, and to lighten their labor by raising the plowshare or driving it into the earth; no man can be a consummate husbandman who does not know how to sing to his oxen, and that is an art that requires taste and especial gifts.

"To tell the truth, this chant is only a recitative, broken off and taken up at pleasure. Its irregular form and its intonations that violate all the rules of musical art make it impossible to describe.

"But it is none the less a noble song, and so appropriate is it to the nature of the work it accompanies, to the gait of the oxen, to the peace of the fields, and to the simplicity of the men who sing it, that no genius unfamiliar with the tillage of the earth, and no man except an accomplished laborer of our part of the country, could repeat it. At the season of the year when there is no work or strife except that of the plowman, this strong, sweet refrain rises like the voice of the breeze, to which the key it is sung to gives some resemblance. Each phrase ends with a long trill, the final note of which is held with incredible strength of breath, and rises a quarter of a tone, sharpening systematically. It is barbaric, but possesses an unspeakable charm, and anybody, once accustomed to hear it, cannot conceive of another song taking its place at the same hour and in the same place, without striking a discord."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Church at Stoke Poges, Scene of Gray's Elegy

It has been said of Gray that he was a poet's poet, indeed that he went near fulfilling the comparison which Dryden made of the poet to the gunsmith, who gives to the iron and the silver its real preciousness by the workmanship he bestows upon it. Isaac D'Israeli, on the other hand, saw in him a literary historian such as

the world had never known, and thought that if he had devoted himself to philosophic criticism he would have proved superior to Warton. His famous poem, which, at the insistence of Mason he called an Elegy, was inspired by the churchyard at Stoke.

"There he saw the ivied tower, the rugged elms, the dark yew-tree; and

the moldering turf," and there "the swallows live and twitter; the sheep-bells tinkle down the lanes, fragrant with violets; and across the boughs the gleam of cattle breaks and vanishes."

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,

The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea. The ploughman homeward plods his weary way, And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight, And all the air a solemn stillness holds, Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight, And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds.

Save that from yonder ivy-mantled tower, The moping owl does to the moon complain Of such as wandering near her secret bower, Molest her ancient solitary reign.

Mme. Sand's Georgics

"I had been some time in arrears with Mme. Sand," Sainte-Beuve writes in "Causeries du Lundi," translated from the French by E. J. Trechmann. "I do not know why I had been remiss in reading her latest novels; not that I had not heard them very well spoken of, but I have known so long that Mme. Sand is an author of the greatest talent, that all her novels contain superior parts of description, situa-

tion and analysis, that in all, even in those which turn out least agreeably, there are original characters, charming paintings, introductions full of attractions; I have known all that so long, that I said to myself: It is always the same, and in what she does today, she pursues her path of invention, of boldness and adventure. But, like all Paris, I went to see 'Le Champ' at the Odéon; that sent me back to the novel with the same title and to that pastoral vein which the authoress discovered a little time ago; and then taking up her three or four novels last published, I was astonished to find a connected plan carried through, a quite new composition, a real perfection. I had unexpectedly entered an oasis of verdure, purity and freshness. I was delighted, and only then did I understand this sentence in a letter she wrote last year, from her province of Berry, to one of her lady friends who was teasing her about her politics: ' . . . ah! no, I am studying Virgil and learning Latin.'"

"Mme. Sand was better employed last year, in her native Berry, than in reading 'Virgil's Georgics.' Sainte-Beuve continues, 'she was reproducing with her pen the Georgics of those central provinces of France, in a series of pictures of an incomparable richness and delicacy. She always loved to paint her native countryside; she described it in 'Valentine,' in 'André,' in a hundred places; but here she does not treat us to mere slices of landscapes at intervals and by snatches, as if to form a background to other scenes; she embraces country life itself; like our good ancestors . . . she renders it with plenitude.'"

"Our modern literature is, then, thanks to Mme. Sand, in possession of a few pictures of very French pastorals and Georgics. And, on this subject, I was thinking of the singular course which the picturesque kind has followed with us. In the Seventeenth Century the feeling for the picturesque in nature was hardly born, it was not detached nor developed, and, if we except the good and great La Fontaine, we have no living and speaking picture to admire in that period. The Marquise de Rambouillet was accustomed to say, 'Refined minds that love Belles-Lettres never find their satisfaction in the country.' This impression was long-lived; the whole Seventeenth Century and part of the Eighteenth abode more or less by this idea of Mme. de Rambouillet, which is that of every polished and above all spirituelle society. Mme. de Sévigné, in her park, saw little beyond her tall avenues, and then only saw them through the light of mythology and devices.

"But it is none the less a noble song, and so appropriate is it to the nature of the work it accompanies, to the gait of the oxen, to the peace of the fields, and to the simplicity of the men who sing it, that no genius unfamiliar with the tillage of the earth, and no man except an accomplished laborer of our part of the country, could repeat it. At the season of the year when there is no work or strife except that of the plowman, this strong, sweet refrain rises like the voice of the breeze, to which the key it is sung to gives some resemblance. Each phrase ends with a long trill, the final note of which is held with incredible strength of breath, and rises a quarter of a tone, sharpening systematically. It is barbaric, but possesses an unspeakable charm, and anybody, once accustomed to hear it, cannot conceive of another song taking its place at the same hour and in the same place, without striking a discord."

Kinship of the Finest Things of All Nations

There is, as a matter of fact, nothing in the art of China and Japan that a person really trained in European art cannot appreciate. I mean a patient, open-minded person whose eye has kept something of the adventurous quality. In studying painting in its most diverse manifestations, I am increasingly impressed with the kinship existing between the finest things of whatever nation or time. The other day I noted the wind-blown reeds in the foreground of Ruydael's "Mill" at Amsterdam, and was struck by a vague resemblance. The touch and the feeling, on reflection, were identical with that of certain reeds in a Kano painting on my own walls. Mr. Cortissoos in his delightful memoir of John La

A Colonist in His Garden

"A land without a past?" Nay, nay. I saw it, forty years this day. Nor man, nor beast, nor tree: Wide, empty plains where shadows pass Blown by the wind o'er whispering grass Whose sigh crept after me.

Now is the vista where the blue And white-capped mountains close the view. Each tapering cypress there At planting in these hands was borne, Small, shivering seedlings and forlorn.

When all the plain was bare! Skies without music, mute through time, Now hear the skylark's rippling climb Challenge their loftier dome. And hark! A song of gardens floats, Rills, gushes clear,—the selfsame notes.

Your thrushes flute at Home. See, I have poured o'er plain and hill Gold open-handed, wealth that will Wit children's children's smiles,—Autumnal glories, glowing leaves, And aureate flowers, and warmth of sheaves. 'Mid weary pastoral miles. Yonder my poplars, burning gold, Flare in tall rows of torches bold. Spire, beyond kindling spire. Then raining gold round silver stem Soft birches gleam. Outflaming them My oaks take ruddier fire.

—William Pember Reeves.

Yonder my poplars, burning gold, Flare in tall rows of torches bold. Spire, beyond kindling spire. Then raining gold round silver stem Soft birches gleam. Outflaming them My oaks take ruddier fire.

—William Pember Reeves.

Farge tells how La Farge, as a fitting greeting for the Japanese critic Okakura Kakuzo, procured him the view of some fine Rembrandt etchings. To them the pilgrim knelt and said: "This is what the great Chinese black-and-white masters tried to do."—Frank Jewett Mather Jr.

The First Star

The sun sinks behind the summit of the Downs, and slender streaks of purple are drawn along above them. A shadow comes forth from the cliff; a duskiness dwells on the water; something tempts the eye upward, and near the zenith there is a star.—R. Jefferies.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, DEC. 26, 1916

EDITORIALS

Plea of the Brewers

IN AN interview with a reporter for a St. Louis daily newspaper, late in November, August A. Busch, of that city, one of the most prominent brewers in the United States, said that much might be done to counteract prohibition sentiment by strict enforcement of all excise laws, discontinuance of bars in saloons, abolition of treating, and the elimination of the lawless saloonkeeper, through the cooperation of brewers to that end. From one extreme of the country to the other, that section of the press which does not look to liquor advertising for revenue has pronounced the Busch reform program belated and futile. It is conceded in some quarters that, if the brewers had awakened earlier to the peril confronting their industry, the prohibition wave might not so soon have attained its present height and strength, but in other quarters doubt is freely expressed as to whether the business, by reason of its very nature, could, in any event, have been different from what it is. Being what it is, the conclusion is that the end it is facing is inevitable.

It is an interesting phase of the liquor situation, which, by the way, is exhibiting demoralization on all sides, that George O. Wipern, secretary of the Missouri Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association, moved by the Busch interview, lays blame for the growth and spread of prohibition sentiment on the shoulders of the brewers. "If the brewers had not fought the conscientious saloonkeepers in their attempt to limit the number of saloons in proportion to population," he asserts, "we would not today be confronted with so menacing a condition." Mr. Wipern agreed with Mr. Busch's argument against treating, but said that the elimination of the bar from saloons could not result in any benefit, as all customers would have to be served at tables. He offered as a means of checking, and perhaps stopping, the prohibition wave, the limiting of saloons to one to every 500 of population. Applied to St. Louis, this would reduce the number of saloons in that community from 2300 to about 1500.

Colonel Gustave Pabst, of Milwaukee, another of the country's most conspicuous brewers, at a convention of representatives of his trade in Cleveland recently, declared that he stood for prompt prosecution of violators of the liquor laws, greater discrimination on the part of local authorities in the granting of licenses, and fewer saloons, as means of counteracting the prohibition movement. Following this statement, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in Milwaukee, obtained an interview with W. H. Austin, assistant to the president of the United States Brewers Association and secretary of the Wisconsin Brewers Association, who spoke for himself and for his official superior, Colonel Pabst. In his opening statement he said that the brewers of the United States are in earnest in their desire for reform in the liquor trade. "They stand ready," he said, "to back any reasonable movement for the enforcement of existing laws, and, if these do not cover the need, they are ready to aid in the enactment of laws that will."

The answer to these professions and promises is, of course, Too late! If the brewers ever had an opportunity to save a traffic that must necessarily expose its viciousness in time, that opportunity was lost long ago. Like other spokesmen for the liquor interests, Mr. Austin seems possessed of a confused and oblique sense of the attitude of the decent citizenship of the United States, and of the world, toward the business for which he speaks. "The whole question," he says, "centers primarily around law enforcement." The law is, and long has been, almost entirely on the side of the liquor traffic.

The business of the brewers, according to Mr. Austin, "is on the same basis as every other business." He compares it, by way of illustration, to the wholesale grocery business. The comparison of the brewing with any ordinary mercantile business will not stand. The brewing trade, in fact, should not be classified with legitimate business at all. It is a legalized privilege, a legalized burden upon the community, without any right to existence, except that which it obtains through a pernicious licensing system, against which the best sentiment of the Nation is at war.

"We want real citizens," continues Mr. Austin, "men who take a pride in their country and its laws, to own the saloons." Real citizens, men who take a pride in their country and its laws, men who have respect for their neighbors, men who have respect for themselves, will not engage, or continue, in a trade that blights manhood, womanhood, childhood and nationhood.

The brewers' view of the situation with which they are trying to cope is a perverted one. Perhaps, everything considered, it could not be otherwise.

Australia's Repatriation Scheme

FROM the statement recently made by Mr. Arthur Bailleu of Melbourne, one of the Board of Trustees of the Australian Repatriation Fund, it is clear that preparations for the reinstatement of the returned soldier in civil life, throughout the Commonwealth, are making good progress. The Repatriation Fund is, of course, a national fund, governed by Act of Parliament, and its scope was well indicated by Mr. Bailleu when he said, in the course of his statement, that it had nothing to do with men while they were soldiers, but that it had everything to do with them when they became, once more, civilians, and desired to be reestablished in civil life.

The problem is a great and important one, and the Australian authorities deserve the utmost commendation for the energy and promptitude with which they have taken it in hand. As far back as last January, the State

Government of New South Wales had set aside special areas for cultivation by returned soldiers; and these efforts were promptly supplemented by private landowners, who gave large tracts of land, in one instance amounting to thousands of acres, for the same purpose. The trustees of the Repatriation Fund, however, will not confine themselves to the settlement of returned soldiers on the land. This will, indeed, only be a comparatively small part of their task. As Mr. Bailleu explained, they have a comprehensive scheme of work ready to launch the moment it is required, and in the drawing up of this they have had the help of the leading manufacturers as well as that of the unions in Melbourne, and they anticipate only the most cordial cooperation when they come to discuss the question with the industrial interests in other states.

One of the great problems they have to face is, of course, the uncertainty, arising from many causes, as to how many men will return. It is still uncertain how many will leave Australia before the war is over, and many of those who go may elect to settle down in the United Kingdom, or may even go to one of the other Dominions. The trustees are, however, wisely reckoning on their being called upon to supply the needs of at least 100,000, and are laying their plans accordingly. The chief need in the work as a whole, at the present moment, seems to be for the establishment of a comprehensive and uniform policy throughout all the states of the Commonwealth. No doubt this will be secured at an early date.

Richmond, Va., as a Money Center

WHEN, under the new Federal banking and currency law, Richmond, Va., two years ago was named a Federal Reserve city for a region comprising Virginia, the District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, and South Carolina, there was much surprise and some astonishment throughout the rest of the country, for common knowledge of the progress of the capital of the Old South was only general and vague. For many years after the Civil War, Richmond exhibited to the outside world little sign of recovery, and it came to be regarded very widely as a community that had seen its best days. Nevertheless, it was making slow but steady headway in the middle '70s, both in business and in population, and by the close of the '80s those familiar with the facts knew it to be prosperous and promising in every way. Once on the right road its recovery was rapid. The census of 1900 gave its population as 85,050. The United States Census Bureau on July 1, 1915, credited it with a population of 154,674. Impoverished and practically bankrupt fifty years earlier, the assessed valuation of taxable property of Richmond in 1916 is now \$156,403,604.

One of the most remarkable things about the recovery and growth of Richmond is the progress it has made as a financial center. When its selection as a Federal Reserve city was questioned and criticized, it was soon established that Richmond had become the banking headquarters for practically the entire eastern region of the South. The latest report of the Federal Reserve Bank in Richmond shows its present total resources to be \$42,173,291, with \$18,340,690 in Federal Reserve notes in circulation. The banks of Richmond, according to local reports, are "full of money," showing an increase between the comptroller's calls of Sept. 12 and Nov. 7 of \$12,042,364 in deposits, making the deposits in all of the national banking institutions of the city foot up a total of \$82,039,042. The monthly bank clearings of the city have passed the \$100,000,000 mark.

Progress is not, however, confined to material things in the city on the James. The municipality is well conducted; the streets are clean; the buildings, public and private, display taste; civic advancement is studied and encouraged by numerous organizations; the sale of liquor has been discontinued; slums are being eliminated; so that Richmond has become, not only one of those cities of the United States in which it is profitable to do business, but one in which it is pleasurable to reside.

Canadian Shipbuilding

THERE is manifest a great renewal of interest and activity in shipbuilding along the seacoasts and the Great Lakes in Canada. The industry is attracting capital and employing labor in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, in Ontario and in British Columbia. In the latter Province there has been a persevering movement to establish and equip shipyards, not only for production in anticipation of a demand for tonnage, sure to come with world peace, but for the fresh impetus the industry will give to lumbering, mining, and smelting. As in the United States, shipbuilding, up to the outbreak of the European war, had been steadily declining for decades. In Canada the trade began to show signs of weakness forty-one years ago. The change from wood to iron, and later to steel construction, was the principal cause of the abandonment of the ways on which many a gallant barque, brigantine, and schooner had been built. In this particular the story of the eastern Canadian is the story of the Maine coast.

At the present time there are thirty-five vessels being built at Yarmouth, N. S., all of wood. Twenty-five vessels are on order in the shipbuilding yards of Vancouver, B. C., of which number four are to be of steel. Material is plentiful in that Province, and there is ground for the hope that the industry, now under full headway, may become permanent. Two steel ships are under construction at Toronto, on Lake Ontario, one for a United States, the other for a Norwegian firm. These are items in a contract that calls for four vessels, to cost \$4,800,000 and to be delivered in 1918.

The ships building in Canada, East, Central and West, are not of the largest, or even of the larger type. It may be said that they are vessels intended to constitute at first an emergency ocean-going merchant fleet, but destined eventually for coastwise trade. The British Columbian boats are for the most part 225 feet long, 42 feet beam, with a capacity for carrying 1,500,000 feet of lumber, and cost on an average \$150,000 complete.

The Canadian yards are not, at present, numerous or

ample enough to take care promptly of the shipbuilding contracts offered, but this is a condition that can be quickly remedied. Already, in fact, preparation is being made for the accommodation of business which is expected to reach the proportions of a boom.

Gray

DR. JOHNSON said of Gray, in his "Lives of the Poets," that "He has a kind of strutting dignity, and is tall by walking on tiptoe." Dr. Goldsmith said of Dr. Johnson, that, if he wrote a story, "all the little minnows would talk like great whales." David Garrick said of Dr. Goldsmith that he "wrote like an angel, and talk'd like poor Poll." So does the battledore of the critic drive the shuttlecock of the author to and fro, in a game without an end. What Gray would have said of Johnson, if the occasion had been provided, we have not the opportunity of knowing, but if we may judge by what he did say, on occasion, of Lord Sandwich or Lord Holland, without provocation, it may be taken for granted that it would have left little to the imagination. The fact is that Gray, like all people devoted to a few friends, had little affection to spare for *hoi polloi*. He was a literary epicure, with an ear trying words, as Job puts it, as the mouth tastes meat.

At the same time it has to be admitted that the standard of scholarship, on the Cam, when the second and the third George reigned, was by no means what it has since become, whilst the academic morality left much to be desired, if we may judge from the fact that Gray, having obtained the chair of Modern History, at the University, through the good offices of the Duke of Grafton, held it, for three years, without delivering a single lecture. The episode is one, indeed, which can only be matched by an incident in the career of a famous barrister in the succeeding century. This gentleman was found by a friend, riding in the park, on a day when the courts were filled with cases for which he was known to have accepted briefs. Charged by his friend with neglecting his clients' interests, the culprit replied, with sardonic humor, that having been retained for more cases than he could possibly conduct, he was exhibiting an unimpeachable impartiality in refraining from conducting any. In like manner it may be true, as his biographers insist, that Gray's failure to fulfill his duties overwhelmed him with uneasiness, and that he was always considering the desirability of resigning the appointment, but the fact remains that he never did resign it, but to the end went on trying words with his ear.

Gray paid his debt to the Duke with an Ode, the "Ode for Music," which was "performed," on the day, in the following year, when the installation of the Duke, as Chancellor, took place in the Senate House. As usual the critics differed in their estimates, the most noncommittal of these being that of Hurd, who observed that Mr. Gray's effort was "much above the rate of such things," an appreciation about equal to the discovery of Tindal that the maiden speech of the Great Commoner was more ornamental than those of Demosthenes and less diffuse than those of Cicero, an estimate, which drew from Macaulay the wrathful and caustic comment that such an observation was about as valuable as announcing that a man was taller than the Polish Count or shorter than the giant O'Brien.

Anyway the Duke got his Ode, and Gray got his professorship, with the result that one admiring critic, at any rate, has poured out his regrets for the lost treasures of the never delivered lectures. Now that Gray was an omnivorous reader and a fine scholar there is no need to question, but without being in any way so contemptuous of the specialist as Chuang Tzu, it is permissible to hold the pious opinion that a gentleman who had, in his own words, "dipped into" Froissart and the *Chronicles* might have been somewhat deficient as a University lecturer on Modern History. He knew much no doubt, and knew much well, but he seemed unable to give it to the world. It was, indeed, the case of the mountain in labor. He produced only one thin volume of word paintings, including a single poem which, it is tolerably safe to say, will last as long as the English tongue. And that is why men are celebrating this day the second centenary of his birth.

It was presumably this poem, the famous *Elegy*, which won for Gray the distinguished honor of the offer of Farmer George's laureateship. He was to be the successor of that remarkable poet Colley Cibber, the gentleman who improved Shakespeare by rewriting him so as to remove his blemishes, and to whom we owe such profoundly Shakespearean lines as,

"Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on,"

or

"Conscience, avant! Richard's himself again."

Whether it was that the Duke of Grafton had sufficed to fill him with qualms on the subject of the royal birthday odes, or whatever the exact cause may have been, Gray refused "the bays," which were incontinently placed, by the Lord Chamberlain, on the brow of a certain Mr. Whitehead, whose genius could not obtain even so much as a mention in Johnson's lives, and whose talent has gone almost unrecognized, even by those literary advertisers, the editors of the dictionaries of quotations. Not but that Gray had his critics as it was. Charles James Fox said, with delightful humor, of "The Bard," hurling his fulminations at Edward and men, from a rock on Snowdon, that he was afraid the King could never have taken in, at one recitation, all the irritated gentleman was saying; whilst the great doctor declared, with almost withering common sense, that the appeal to "Father Thames," in the lines on Eton College, for information as to who drives the hoop or throws the ball, was quite futile, in the light of the fact that "Father Thames" had no better means of knowing than the poet himself.

All of which really amounts to this, that Gray's art resembled a cameo, delicately and perfectly cut, but without a spark of real genius in the workmanship, if genius is to be defined in terms of doing what you must rather than what you can. Thus one fine morning, walking

near by Cambridge, the poet suddenly turned to his companion and murmured,

"There pipes the wood-lark, and the song-thrush there
Scatters his loose notes in the waste of air."

All of which is very exquisite, but it has not one sign of impromptu. It was just so with Gray's letters. He painted Italy like an old missal illuminator working with his golds, and reds, and blues. Genoa with its oil-paper windows, Turin gleaming with marble, Naples hedged about with myrtle and with fig trees. All of which, again, is very beautiful, but beautiful with the talent of the scholar rather than with the genius of the artist.

The one exception, of course, is the *Elegy*, and of the *Elegy* it may be said with Johnson, "Had Gray written often thus, it would have been vain to blame, and useless to praise him."

Notes and Comments

CONNOISSEURS in matters of art, nota bene: The Gazette des Beaux Arts has resumed publication. The oldest of French art periodicals, its reappearance after two years' silence, calls for congratulations to the editor, M. Theodore Reinach. The second volume of the index to the 100 volumes of the first fifty years' publications also is completed. It deals with illustrations, and is a work of art in itself.

"EVERY man is green when you get him out of his own pasture" is one of the latest Missouri proverbs. And yet, "What he needs is a change of pasture" is a saying that has done service in that State for many years. Perhaps the two are not irreconcilable, however, if we assume, as we should, that it does a man no harm to have his greenness removed.

THE welcome given the French munition workers in Glasgow and the Clyde district strongly impressed them. It was evidently very well organized and very hearty. Some of the Scottish girls handed their French visitors souvenirs, in the shape of a cap and overall and a box of Glasgow rock. The French recognized, both north and south of the Tweed, the same tremendous determination to carry the thing through which is the characteristic of every munition factory in France. On that point there is certainly nothing to choose between the women of both sides of the Channel. No woman in the British Isles or in France could wish for a more splendid testimony than that given, unsolicited, by the manager of one of the factories to a member of the French party of workers: The women, he said, have saved the country.

WHEN one reads that a "Georgia Song Book" is in the market, one is filled with pleasant expectations until one reads further that among the strong features of its contents are such songs as "Annie Laurie," "Believe Me, If All Those Endearing Young Charms," "The Last Rose of Summer," "The Marseillaise," and "When You and I Were Young, Maggie." These are all right in their way, but they can hardly be called distinctively Georgian.

A RECENT criticism of the work of Frank Brangwyn, the famous artist, that he exhibits good and bad together as if he were "unconscious of the difference between the two," may or may not be justified. At any rate, Mr. Brangwyn cannot lay claim to being exactly original amongst artists in this respect, whether they be artists of the pen or of the brush. Many artists and authors have indicated justly enough their best works; many have been quite frank in indicating the "bad outright" and the mediocre; but there are others, and those not a few, who see only swans where there are, alas, all too many geese. Those who admire most the superb genius of Wordsworth, for instance, do most regret, as they turn over the pages of his collected works, that he should have regarded every word he wrote as inspired.

ARE there any "chances" these days for the poor and friendless, but ambitious and determined boy? They are telling of a lad in Chicago, whose name is published along with the details of his experience, who took a humble job in a great industrial concern of that city just thirty years ago, and has been climbing ever since, one step of the ladder at a time, until, within the last few days, he reached the top as general manager of the establishment. Asked for a recipe that might be valuable to other boys, he gave this: "Rise early, work late, play hard, be merry, don't worry, and be good." It isn't the "chance" after all; it's the boy.

AFTER two years of training, a class of forty-one has received diplomas from the New York Nautical School, and the members have gone forth duly qualified to act as officers on United States merchant vessels. It is to be hoped that these young men, trained in engineering and in deck duties, in a school rather than on the high seas, will not have the uphill pull that some college-trained men have had in the business world. One thing arguing for an easier time is that their profession is by no means crowded.

SO MANY things are to be had "ready-made" in these days that it is hardly surprising that the ready-made farm is now advocated in the United States. The advantages of such an institution are evident; still, one must wonder if our forefathers would not have disapproved of the idea, as failing to call for enough initiative and strenuous toil. On the other hand, to be able to start with land which could be made immediately productive should act as an incentive for better farming than the country has ever had.

WITH fresh eggs selling at 65 cents a dozen, potatoes marketed by grange organizations at record prices, and small-community manufacturing made possible by the gasoline engine, winter on New England farms is not the unproductive period it was a quarter of a century ago. Agents for player pianos and automobiles are probably finding Maine as rich a field in these days as Iowa and Kansas.